

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FINE

Barometer 29.85

July 12 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 87 66

July 12 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 84 82

2968 日一月六

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.

一拜禮 日十月七英倫曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

PRAISE FOR GENERALS, TROOPS AND AIRMEN.

Russians Still More Than Holding Their Own.

THE KING'S VISIT TO THE FLEET, AND SUBSEQUENT MESSAGE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph,"]

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

HIGH PRAISE FOR GENERALS HAIG AND PLUMER.

July 11 6.40 p.m.

Sir John French's despatch dealing with events between April 5 and June 15 is especially interesting, as covering the army's first experience of gas, the employment of which is shown to have been far more extensive and effective than has hitherto been realised. Sir John French, at the outset, regrets that the fighting of the period under review was characterised, on the enemy's side, by a cynical and barbarous disregard for the usages of civilised warfare and by flagrant violation of the Hague Convention which materially influenced operations in the neighbourhood of Ypres until experience suggested effective counter-measures—which have since been so perfected as to render the gas action innocuous.

The despatch describes, in greatest detail, the gallant defence of the Ypres district, following the French retirement east of Ypres which entirely resulted in surprise and confusion.

The first experience of gas and the battle at Festubert (May 9-25), are both affairs involving long stories of ding-ding fighting, the capture, loss and re-capture of trenches, marked by much gallantry.

Sir John French especially mentions the valuable services of General Haig, for the successful handling of the First Army throughout the Festubert battle, and of General Plumer, for his fine defence of Ypres throughout the arduous and difficult operations of April and May, reflecting the greatest possible credit.

Sir John French reports the arrival of several divisions of the new army. Though they have as yet had little experience in fighting, he is of opinion that they will prove a valuable addition. They are well officered and well equipped. The artillery is quite fit for employment in the line, their shooting being extremely good.

In April and May several divisions of territorials also joined, and were employed offensively and defensively, and everywhere proved thoroughly reliable and efficient.

The Field Marshal also praises the ever-increasing ingenuity and skill of the Flying Corps. There have been more than sixty combats in the air during the period in question, in which not a single British aeroplane has been lost. As these flights were almost invariably over or behind the German lines, only one hostile aeroplane was brought down in our territory; but five were definitely wrecked in German territory, while many were chased down and forced to land on the most unsuitable ground.

H. A. L. BANKRUPTCY DENIED.

July 12 2.20 a.m.

The Hamburg Amerika Line denies the Scandinavian press reports to the effect that it has declared its insolvency.

HIS MAJESTY VISITS THE FLEET.

July 11, 9.45 p.m.

His Majesty the King has been visiting the Fleet. At the conclusion of the visit he sent the following message to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe: "After two most interesting days I leave with feelings of pride and admiration for the splendid force you command. I have had the pleasure of seeing the greater portion of the officers and men of the fleet, and realise the patient and determined spirit with which you have faced the long months of waiting and hoping, and I know how strong the comradeship linking all ranks is. Such a happy state of things convinces me that, whenever the day of battle comes, my navy will add fresh triumphs to its old glorious traditions."

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

RUSSIANS MORE THAN HOLDING THEIR OWN.

July 11, 4.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd says that the Russians are still more than holding their own in Galicia. A communique records most heavy fighting around the hill and village of Bystritz, some thirty miles to the south of Lublin. The enemy's resistance, at the outset, was most stubborn, and he even advanced slightly, when Russian re-inforcements arrived and forced him to retreat in great haste and disorder. Elsewhere Austro-German attacks were easily repulsed. The enemy attempted an offensive on the Zlotalipa and several times reached the entanglements, but was repulsed by rifle-fire and counter-attacks.

GERMANS FRANTICALLY USING GAS.

July 12, 2.20 a.m.

A Petrograd communique says: The garrison at Oswiecim made a sortie on Friday night and destroyed the enemy's saps. Fighting continues on the Jozefow-Byhava front. South of Lublin a vigorous enemy counter-attack was repulsed, with loss of nine hundred prisoners and three Maxims.

The Russian Red Cross Society has been informed that the Germans, in certain regions are using denser and more quick-moving and hence more deadly—gases, and it is reported that respirators are ineffective.

BRITISH REPULSE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

July 11, 4.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the British have repulsed a German attack, which first gained a footing in some elements of the first line, but were driven out by an immediate counter-attack.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

BATTLE FOR SOUCHEZ CONTINUES.

July 11, 4.10 p.m.

A Paris communique states that the battle for Souchez still continues, a German night counter-attack was defeated.

There were particularly violent cannonades in the regions of Nieuport, the Aisne and Bois le Pretre.

A COMPARATIVELY QUIET DAY.

July 12, 1.10 a.m.

A Paris communique says:—There has been a comparatively quiet day, with intermittent cannonading—except in the Forest of Apremont, where an enemy attack was easily repulsed.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

(Official telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

July 9, 10.35 p.m.

The Governor General of the Union of South Africa telegraphs to the Secretary of State for the Colonies July 9th, the following official communication. From Defence Headquarters, Pretoria, July 9th 2 a.m. General Botha accepted Governor Seitz's surrender of all German forces in South West Africa. Hostilities have ceased and the campaign is thus brought to a successful conclusion. Practically the whole citizen forces will be brought back to the Union as quickly as available transport facilities permit.

S.W. AFRICA FIRST.

Cape Town, June 1.

Under the sub-heading "Union troops not yet free for Service Abroad," the following Reuter wire was published six weeks ago:—Lord Buxton, the Governor-General, speaking at Port Elizabeth, referred to the question of sending a South African contingent to Europe.

He reminded his hearers that before the idea could become concrete there must be no doubt about the campaign in German South-West Africa, for, although the Union forces had occupied the enemy's capital and the greater part of the country, yet the German army had not yet been engaged, and a definite statement regarding the contingent was therefore premature.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW WAR LOAN.

SEVEN HUNDRED MILLIONS FOR WAR LOAN.

July 10, 2.05 p.m.

The City estimates already bring up the War Loan to even hundred millions sterling in large amounts, of which Banks alone take up over two hundred millions. There will be some increase before the Loan closes to-night, but the bonds and vouchers remain open to swell the total for some months to come.

WAR LOAN CLOSED.

July 11, 4.50 a.m.

The large subscriptions to the War Loan closed yesterday. Sir J. Simon (Secretary of State for Home Affairs) in a speech said that Mr. Lloyd George had assured him that the City's support of the Loan had fulfilled his expectations.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

GENERAL BOTHA PRAISES HIS TROOPS.

July 11, 4.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria states that General Botha reports that the combined work under difficult conditions, resulting in the surrender of the Germans, reflects the greatest credit on all staffs. He says the mounted brigades participating were principally drawn from the Transvaal and Orange, while the infantry marches rank high among military achievements. To General Lukin was entrusted the taking of the surrender of the Germans.

One mounted and one infantry brigade will remain temporarily at Olavi to take charge of the prisoners and material.

The German active officers retain their arms, give parole and choose their place of abode; active troops will be interned, retaining their rifles but no ammunition; reservists give up their arms, sign parole and return to their homes. All war material will be surrendered to the Union.

THE PRESS AND GENERAL BOTHA.

July 11, 5.20 p.m.

The newspapers give prominence to General Botha's marvellous achievement. Articles by military experts describe the formidable nature of the German preparations and the difficulties of the country. The organisation of the Union forces, they say, has hitherto been imperfectly appreciated here owing apparently to the effortless rapidity of the victory. They also pay a tribute to General Botha's brilliant lieutenants, especially General Jan Christian Smuts (Colonial Secretary in General Botha's administration), bracketing the two as soldier statesmen.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM EARL KITCHENER AND OTHERS.

July 11, 4.50 a.m.

Mr. Bonar Law (Secretary of State for the Colonies) has cabled to Viscount Buxton, Governor-General of South Africa, his congratulations, also to General Botha on his brilliant generalship and the bravery of his troops.

Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria states that Earl Kitchener, in cabling his congratulations to General Botha, says: "We will warmly welcome you and all South Africans who can join us."

BERLIN "BLUFF" WILL NOT DO FOR AMERICA.

July 10, 2.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that the German-American crisis is acute owing to Germany's unsatisfactory reply.

Officials, despite their reticence, admit that Germany is endeavouring to evade the whole question and has ignored the chief principles for which the United States stands. It is argued that now is the time for the assertion of American rights.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Russians are still more than holding their own in Galicia.

The enemy attempted an offensive on the Zlotalipa which was repulsed by Russian rifle fire.

Sir John French expresses his approval of the divisions of the new army that have arrived at the Front.

During April and May several divisions of Territorials proceeded to the Front, and everywhere proved reliable and efficient.

There have been more than sixty air combats between British and German in France in which not a single British aeroplane was lost.

General Botha is receiving the congratulations of the Empire, and among the cabled messages was one from Earl Kitchener.

The War Loan has realised Mr. Lloyd George's expectations.

The German attempt to evade the main issue, as contained in the American Notes, has caused consternation in America.

There have been further large subscriptions to the War Loan, which closed on Saturday.

An enemy attack in the Forest of Apremont has been easily repulsed by the French.

The battle for possession of Souchez continues. Several German night counter-attacks in the neighbourhood have been defeated.

Sir John French's despatch is particularly interesting inasmuch as it covers our army's first experience of the gassing.

NEWS.

There was a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day for the purpose of supporting a resolution excluding alien enemies for membership.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

"Jottings By the Way" appears on page 5 of this issue.

A most interesting letter addressed to a friend in Hongkong from the Dardanelles appears in to-day's issue.

We publish to-day the text of the petition addressed to the Inspector General of Customs, praying for a discontinuance of the practice of allowing Germans to search British ships.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, July 14:
Band Night—North Point.

Tuesday, July 20:
H.K. Jockey Club—Extraordinary General meeting—noon.

GENERAL NEWS.

Pukow Customs.
The Consular Body, Nanking, have notified their nationals that a branch office of the Nanking Customs will be established at Pukow from July 1.

An Old Hongkong Favourite.
After a year in the West-end Mr. Matheson Lang and his company have transferred their range-finding play Mr. Wu from the Strand Theatre to the Cornet, Nottingham gate. A charming surprise awaited the visitors, for every member of the audience was presented with a souvenir, of the occasion, taking the form of a booklet by Mr. Matheson Lang, entitled *My Favourite Parts*.

Concerning Peter, the Great.
In the closing years of the seventeenth century Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, paid a long visit to England as the guest of William III., and resided for some time in the neighbourhood of Tower Hill. Very appropriately, therefore, the Port of London Authority are giving the name of *Muscovy Court* to one of the thoroughfares they are laying out as part of their great building scheme in Trinity Square. Catherine Court, Seething Lane, was so named, it may be remarked, in honour of the Emperor's wife; and the *Tar's Head*, Great Tower Street, a one-time noted hostelry, similarly has an historical association.

Sir Jan Hamilton and his Men.
In a "Special Order of the Day" to the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force Sir Jan Hamilton wishes the troops to be informed that in all his past experiences, which include the hard struggles of the Russo-Japanese campaign, he has never seen more devoted gallantry displayed than that which has characterised their efforts during the past three days. He had informed Lord Kitchener by cable of the bravery and endurance displayed by all ranks.

To Help the Women Workers.
Her Majesty Queen Mary has given £250, through the Viscountess St. Cyres, to the Emergency Fund of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries out of the money presented to her by the wives of Freemasons. It will be used for the benefit of clerical workers in difficulties owing to the war. As will be borne in mind, this organisation has come very much not only to relieve the distress among girls clerks, many of whom were hard hit as soon as war broke out, but also to raise the standard of efficiency and thus to lessen the number of those who are unemployed.

Formerly of Singapore.
Mr. William Woodhouse Fisher, late a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, died at Croydon on 2nd inst. at the age of 60. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1877, and subsequently occupied the following posts: Acting Crown Counsel, North Circuit, Ceylon, 1885-6; Acting District Judge, Malacca, 1886-7; Acting Crown Counsel, Kandy; Ceylon Counsel, North West Province of Ceylon; and Secretary to the Committee for drafting the Code of Civil Procedure, 1887-8; additional Crown Counsel, North Circuit, 1890; President, District Court, Kyrenia, Cyprus, 1891; Acting Puisne Judge, 1894; Magistrate for Jamaica, 1895; and Puisne Judge of the Straits Settlements, 1905.

Co-Editor of "United Empire."
Mr. J. R. Boose, who has been for several years past the secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, and has had a life-long connection with it, will in future devote his whole time and energies to a recently created post of Travelling Commissioner for the purpose of recruiting new members and extending the activities of the institute over wider fields, having already noted in that capacity his great success in Canada, South Africa, and Australasia. Sir Harry Wilson has accepted the post of secretary, for which the institute is specially qualified by his previous service at the Colonial Office and in South Africa. He will at the same time act as joint editor of *United Empire* with Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun, whose late husband created that journal in its present form and edited it with marked ability.

NOTICE.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S.

GERMANS IN CHINA.

Sir Francis Piggott's Views.

Sir F. T. Piggott, late Chief Justice of Hongkong, replies in the June number of the *Fortnightly Review* to the suggestion of "Imperialist" in a previous issue that with a view of eradicating German influence in China armed force should be used to eject the German traders from the Settlements in Shanghai and Tientsin. Sir Francis points out that this suggestion involves a very serious violation of China's sovereign rights. "Imperialist" contended that the foreign Settlements in the Treaty Ports are "clearly" the property of the holders, that they are outside the sovereignty of China, and that, therefore, those which are held by Germany are legitimate objects of a tack by the other Powers during the existence of hostilities. Further he said that the immunity of the Settlements from the consequences of a state of war between the nations is quite vague and unreal, and that "an informal and vague licence of immunity was assumed to have been granted, placing these Settlements outside the range of warfare operations"; and he contended that, therefore, the expulsion of the German trader by a local force would involve no violation of either China's sovereignty or her neutrality. Sir Francis Piggott rejoins:—

"Imperialist" ignores two facts; first, that all the Powers, except France, have clubbed their rights of settlement in Shanghai into what is known as the 'International Settlement'; and therefore his scheme could not be carried out practically. Secondly, that even a "cession" which carries with it larger rights than a 'Settlement' cannot be described as "a little enclave which is not a Chinese but an European possession." The privilege of extrajurisdiction is purely personal to the subjects of the Treaty Powers; the right of residence, or settlement, in certain areas, and the exclusive concession of certain areas within which more extensive rights exist, depend on independent grants from China; the creation of the municipalities in the Treaty Ports is the inevitable outcome of custom, tradition, and suzerainty, which have also established harmonious business relations between the Chinese and foreigners, and not inharmonious relations, between the Chinese and foreign Governments. But Chinese sovereignty over the territory remains, and China's rights of sovereignty exist in so far as they have not been diminished by treaty-grant or sufferance.

If there were any doubt as to the accuracy of this statement, it is set at rest by the first of the Additional Articles to the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858, between China and the United States, which were agreed to in 1858; it is in the following terms:—

"His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign Powers of the privilege of residing

WANTED—A BRITISH CONSUL.

Affairs in Antung.

A good many business men in China think that a British consular representative should be re-appointed to Antung. It seems that the *London and China Express* that the post was originally established in 1907, but "temporarily" discontinued in 1909. As a matter of fact, it has remained vacant ever since. The attention of the China Association was called to the matter by its Shanghai branch, and in December last year the Committee wrote to the Foreign Office as follows:—"The increasing importance of Antung and the advantages which the Japanese have recently acquired there in the reduction of duties and discrimination in railway rates, and, in the opinion of our Shanghai branch, to make an adjustment of the position from a British point of view, not desirable. The Committee is in entire agreement with this view, and suggest the re-appointment of a resident British Consul at Antung at the earliest moment which His Majesty's Government may consider opportune." The reply to this letter, dated April 8, 1915, it is stated, is confidential, and for that reason cannot be published. It is apparent, however, that the Committee in the annual report, that the question has received very careful consideration, both in London and at Peking, and the decision arrived at is that there is no justification under existing conditions for the re-opening of the Consulate at Antung—a decision which, in the light of the information supplied, the Committee cannot contest.

on certain tracts of land or resorting to certain waters of that Empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain over the said lands and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any Power or party which may be at war with, or hostile to, the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters; and the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any Power or party, or their property, with which they may be at war, on any such tract of land or waters of the said Empire. But nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile Power or party upon their citizens or their property.

"It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been, or shall hereafter be, granted by the Government of China to the United States for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within the said tract of land, except so far as the right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty."

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TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next—English baths and kitchen ranges, hot and cold water, Electric light. First class appointments throughout, including water carriage system. **PENYRHEW** Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court, 2 & 3 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 3 Roomed, Houses with Tennis Courts. Four roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.** Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street. Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Central, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Limited.**

TO LET.—House No. 4 Lyndwood Villas, Kowloon. Apply to—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.**

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point. Apply Property Office, **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to **CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.**

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

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JOHN WANAMAKER ON ADVERTISING.

John Wanamaker says in *Judicious Advertising*: "Advertising doesn't jerk; it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases day by day and year by year, until it exerts an irresistible power." This may be taken as the testimony of one who knows, for the Wanamaker firm is one of the biggest, the most popular—and one of the most thoroughly advertised—firms in the world.

United States War Risk Insurance.

War risk insurance amounting to \$71,458,000 on 1,121 policies has been written by the Federal War Risk Insurance Bureau since its organisation last year, and of this amount there is now outstanding \$11,307,205. It was announced on April 29 that premiums paid amount to \$1,790,207 and known losses to date, including those paid, aggregate \$720,653. The Bureau has learned officially that it stands to lose \$50,000 on the hull of the American steamer *Greenbrier*, which was sunk in the North Sea early in April after a successful trip from Charleston to Bremen with a cargo of cotton.

TO LET.

TO LET.—One room, bath, room attached. On first level, furnished with or without board. Electric light and telephone. Apply "A.B.O." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO LET. The whole or part of Shop in Chater Road. Apply **CLARK & Co., Opticians.**

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WANTED.—By a lady typist with previous experience, situation in a commercial office. Willing to start with a moderate salary. Apply "A.B.O." care of Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—In September, a furnished or unfurnished House on the Peak, for a year or longer.—**E. O. JENKIN, Prince's Buildings.**

WANTED.—A Microscope in good order. Must have fine and coarse adjustment, low and high power and oil immersion lenses, Abbe condenser, etc. State particulars and lowest cash price first letter. Address "MICROSCOPE," c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—For immediate occupation one 3/4 roomed small bungalow with a compound, anywhere up on the Peak. Apply stating location, rent, etc. to "Z" c/o The Hongkong Telegraph.

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Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Fatkee, Hainan. Henry Garrow, Calcutta. Honsoo 24 Connaught Road, Singapore. Kwonghiplong, Iloilo. Kwongmowchan, Kuala Lumpur. Limkuiwai 11 Bontam Street, Tapan. Namahan, London. Yungam Cheung 1 Sit Hong Lane, Liverpool.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 8th July, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Jenyuen, Shanghai. Poonong Gubilit Street, Shanghai. Ngiankee Bonham St. W., Swatow. Kwangziangsang, Shanghai. Maute, Shanghai. Jieyuenheng 87 West of Kannodo, Shanghai.

R. BLAKE, Superintendent. Hongkong, 9th July, 1915.

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Willis		
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PLAQUE AND ITS CURE,		
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UNEXPECTED FINDINGS OF THE		
WAR AND THE FUTURE, R.		
J. Fox	80	

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.

CABINET MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

Our wire of yesterday says that Mr. Lloyd George's resort to Lord Haldane is the engrossing topic of the hour among Parliamentarians, and there is enough in the remainder of the telegram to warrant our feeling that the air is rather more charged with electricity than is at all desirable just now. One scarcely likes to believe that Lord Haldane, a scholar and in many respects a distinguished man, is to say one who has been known to boast of his patriotism—can be in any way concerned in "an intrigue to restore him to the Government." One would much rather believe that Renter exaggerates the tenseness of the immediate situation, and that any misunderstanding which has arisen is nothing but a cloud that will pass away quickly. Since Mr. Lloyd George gave himself up entirely to war considerations, his actions and words have been entirely free from the old impulsiveness and hot-headedness that most of us were in the habit of associating with him; and there would seem good ground for asserting that, when he questioned the correctness of Lord Haldane's statements on the Maritime question, he had reasons which the Empire's interests justified.

Of course the eternal rumour has to be in the foreground, making matters worse than they are likely ever to be; and the existence of such rumours as the wire mentions is the surest proof that, even now, there are men in Parliament who have not grasped the real seriousness of the war situation. Had they done so they would have no time to listen to or repeat idle stories. When a boat is in danger of being swamped we hardly look to see its occupants discussing cricket or Paris fashions, or some ancient grievance existing between two of their number. Every power of mind and body is bent on keeping out the water that will sink the little craft if it is allowed to enter. Our boat, if not in danger of sinking, is at least experiencing dirty weather, and it is difficult to see how responsible men aboard of her can find time to think of anything but the bringing of her to calm water as speedily as possible. Obviously the nation itself is at one; then why not its rulers? "The strength of the national feeling concerning the war is shown in the utter collapse of the opposition to the National Register Bill." This means, happily, that the nation has no intention of tolerating squabbles in high quarters. Certainly we are quite prepared to find that there is not a single word of truth in the suggestions as to resignation; and that neither Earl Kitchener nor General von Dönop is actually concerned at all.

Even if Viscount Haldane had the best cause in the world, one would think that he would be content to stand aside just now. He has been told that he is not wanted in the Cabinet, and among those who imparted this information to him were at least some of his own household: the Liberal Party. If, in face of this, he cannot hold his tongue and keep out of politics for a while, we can only say that Britishers will think little of his proper pride and still less of his patriotism. We are out to beat Germany at as quick a rate as possible, and talk or recrimination will not further the national aim, though it may very materially impede it. So far as we are allowed to know, the munitions output is now practically satisfactory; Mr. Lloyd George and a company of business men have the affair in hand, and if fifty Lord Haldanes were added to the Cabinet tomorrow they could probably not hasten matters. People at home have been struggling for a long while to have the whole thing put on a businesslike footing; they have got their way in the main, and such sleeping dogs as "what Mr. Lloyd George said" or "what Viscount Haldane said," once upon a time, had better not be disturbed. The country can argue that point when peace has been declared and another general election comes round.

Hawkers' Outside the City Hall.

We have felt called on to remark, on a previous occasion that the fountain—or whatever the ornament may be called—outside the City Hall seems to serve the role purpose of providing a lounging place for Chinese loafers and children. On Saturdays it further forms the central point round which an impromptu market revolves—the ramifications of which market spread till they cover about three-fourths of the space in front of the theatre and hall. The reason for this is, we gather, that Saturday is the favourite day among the Chinese for gazing upon the magnificent collection of odds and ends, dubbed by charitable people a museum, occupies a proportion of the City Hall space. There seems to us no valid reason why these seekers after knowledge should be allowed to bring in their train a choice selection of vendors of bean-curd and other comestibles and leave them outside the Colony's principal building "till called for." Surely those who require refreshment can purchase it in De Vaux Road or elsewhere. The City Hall is, as it were, the centre of the British quarter and it is monstrous that its precincts should be overrun by hawkers and idlers.

The Philippines Again.

The excerpt from an American paper's article on the Philippines, which we printed on Saturday, contains a deal of sound sense on which Americans both in the East and in the United States might do well to meditate. The article suggests what has always seemed to us the two courses between which Washington should choose, once and for all, either the abandonment of the Islands or else the absolute control of them. If the Americans had had more experience in colonisation they would know that there is no room for half-measures where this kind of thing is concerned. Colonisation is a question of "take it or leave it." It is not for us to decide, but there is no harm in saying that it is the general British opinion in Hongkong and Singapore that America has assumed too much and too little responsibility in this case. Perhaps it is that unauthorised persons have been allowed to talk too much and to promise to the Filipinos what they had no right to promise and have no power to perform. Whoever may be to blame, it is a fact that, after sixteen and a half years of American control, the natives are as discontented as ever, and as ready as ever to clamour for an independence which they have not the faintest notion of how to use, and to accuse their rulers of being in the Islands purely for exploitation purposes. Manifestly the controlling hand should either tighten its grip or else let go altogether.

"Fallacies about the French."

Our Extra of Saturday contained, under the above heading, an interesting little paper written for the *Sunday Chronicle* by one of the most brilliant of the new men in journalism—Mr. Philip Guedalla. Our reason for reprinting it was that, in spite of the cheap trips to Paris available for our friends at home, before the war broke out most of them still regarded the French as people who lived thousands of miles away and who had scarce a thought in common with Britishers. Some went further and looked with supreme contempt on the gallant nation that has been bearing the burden and heat of the day side by side with Britain all these months. We ventured the statement, when the war began, that to one who had ever read the history of France could dream of undervaluing the men and women of that country; and the fact that both Germans and British have been seriously "out" in their judgment shows the need for a wider perusal of French history. British errors in this respect were undoubtedly due, in great measure, to our national unreadiness to profit by the opportunities offered by visits to a foreign country. The British are slow to learn, but we have every hope that the events of the past year will now have taught them that their French neighbours are deserving of all the respect and reverence that they are capable of paying.

DAY BY DAY.

AN HONEST MAN'S THE NOBLEST WORK OF GOD.—Burns.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; slight fog.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 45 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 39 published.

The Mails.
French Mail.—Due per a.s. Polynesian to-day.
Canadian, U. K. and U. S. Mails. Closed per a.s. Nippon Maru to-day at 8 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Sinking to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Canton Insurance.—\$370, buyers.
China Fires.—\$150, sellers.
China and Manila.—\$5, 40 cents buyers x the return of \$4.50 per share.
Docks.—\$74, buyers.
Shell Transport 85, buyers.
Indo-China.—\$111, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$120, buyers.
Luzons.—\$42, buyers.
Kaiting Mining Administration.—30, buyers.
China Light and Power.—\$4, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai.—\$15, 97 1/2 buyers.
Langkats.—\$15, 38, buyers.
Ewo s.—\$15, 160 sellers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 91 1/2.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 10th birthday of H. R. H. Prince John.

A Good Passenger List.
The a.s. Honam, which left for Canton on Saturday night, had on board some thousand passengers.

From Detective to Soldier.
We learn that the popular Detective Sergeant Tim Murphy, who went on leave recently, has joined the Colours and is now acting as a recruiting Sergeant.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
The General Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul beg to acknowledge with thanks the donation of \$100 to the funds of the Society by Dr. A. S. Gomes, M.D.

Awkward.
An Indian interpreter at the Magistracy left \$13 worth of clothing at 4, Wing Wo Street, to be washed. On going for the articles he found the "Washer-man" no longer in possession of the premises.

Alleged Armed Robbery.
Several men, one with a revolver and another with a knife, entered a house at Han-how, Sai Hung, threatened the inmates and stole \$175 in money, clothing etc., valued at \$297, jewellery valued at \$503, and three old muskets valued at \$38.

St. Peter's Church Picnic.
The second picnic this summer in connection with St. Peter's Seamen's Church was held on Saturday afternoon. About 40 people went on the launch Daypring and the launch K. 7; they sailed round to Repulse Bay where tea was served and many of the party bathed. The launch K. 7 was kindly lent by the Kowloon Dock Company.

EMPTY SHELLS IN LATRINE.

Strange Find in Hongkong.
Some remarkable finds are reported in our columns from time to time, but it is rare that we report such an one as two empty 4.7 Shells which were found in a latrine in Wing-lok street by a Chinese constable. How the shells got there is not explained, but it is thought that some marine broker became rested of the possession and left them there. The Police have no further information on the matter at the moment.

NOTES ON THE THE CRISIS.

EARL KITCHENER AT THE QUILLOHALL.

General Botha as the Hero of the Hour.

The Empire seems to be very much at one in its feelings of gratitude and admiration towards Sir Louis Botha, the rugged, modest-minded ex-Boer leader who, when he shook hands and made peace with Britain years ago, did so forever with the determination of henceforth identifying himself with Britain's interests and the furtherance of her greatness. How he has kept his implied resolution is shown in the result of all these months of weary desert and forest marching; the complete triumph over the Empire's enemies in South West Africa. Earl Kitchener knows a good man when he meets him, and the unerringness of his judgment in leaving the whole of this particular field in the hands of the great Afrikaner soldier is "amply proved in the result achieved. The terms given to the Germans are extremely generous, and we hope the Union or the Imperial Government—which ever is responsible—will not have cause to regret putting the enemy's officers on parole. It was perhaps a necessary measure to leave the defeated Germans in possession of their arms, seeing that they are surrounded by a fairly large African population—Bantus, Bushmen etc., none of whom have ever been in love with their German rulers. So long as war material is given up and a reasonable quantity of Union troops remain in evidence, things will probably go peaceably enough.

Earl Kitchener and the Situation.
No one can charge Earl Kitchener with over-anguishness or with a tendency to understate difficulties. Therefore when he says that we have now "happily reached the period when the troops in training can be supplied with arms and material and accommodation to make them efficient soldiers," we know well enough that he is not trifling with the nation, so long as it is what is too good to be true. In spite of the nonsense that is being talked of possible resignations, there can be no doubt that never has the Empire's confidence in the greatest general of the day been more complete than at the present moment. Most thinking people have a feeling that Earl Kitchener has, from the beginning, sat on his own feelings and been content, so far as it was at all consonant with the Empire's well being, to listen to civilians and to put a stern curb on his own views. British fair play has triumphed in the long run and the opposition to National Registration (one of the moves in which the War Lord's hand is fairly visible) has died down. People have realised that Earl Kitchener cannot help the nation unless it is prepared to help him by removing needless obstacles. Britain is content to leave her interests in his hands, and in the end, she will have no cause to regret having trusted him.

Germany and America.
We do not know if Renter uses the word "crisis" in connection with Germany and America advisedly. To the best of our belief it is the first time that the term has been applied to the situation—and it may mean everything or nothing. It has taken some of our Washington friends a considerable while to discover that "Germany is endeavouring to evade the whole question and has ignored the chief principles for which the United States stands." We had quite thought that this was apparent from the first. With Germany in her present extremity how can she care two straws whether she makes an additional enemy or not? From the slightly acid note in the American official utterances it would seem as though the attempt on Mr. Morgan, and the subsequent discoveries in connection with his assailant, had hurried things along in Washington and had opened a good many pairs of eyes.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Mission of the Tempest.

Notes from a sermon preached by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at the Union Church yesterday morning.

Text, Psalm 148: "Fire and hail, snow and vapour, stormy wind fulfilling His word." In the Psalm even the stormy wind is named amongst the obedient creatures of God, and summoned to join the hymn of universal praise. Its note is not felt to be a discord. The Psalmist stands at the point where the spherical music makes a glorious whole, and there is a place even for the crash of the lightning, the rush of the hailstones, and the roar of the very hurricane. It is the distinction of the Bible in its teaching as to the relation of the creation to the creator that it always emphasises the unity of Nature. Heathenism has its gods many, presiding over the various processes of nature and powers of life. The Bible reveals One God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth. The forces of nature are not so much as personified, let alone deified, and the worship of them is rebuked and forbidden. No Vulcan or Cyclops is seen in the burning mountain, no Neptune shakes a trident over the deep, no Aeolus breathes forth the winds from his cave. All are ministers to do the pleasure of their One Maker and Controller. In this large sense the pure and lofty teaching of Scripture accords with the findings of accepted science. The more we learn of nature the more certain becomes the induction that its phenomena and forces express an underlying unity towards which all lives lead up. Not that the Bible anticipates or was ever meant to anticipate the detailed conclusions of modern astronomy, geology or biology. If it did one might well fear for its authority. It would be no good news to hear that the first chapters of Genesis, for instance, were in literal harmony with the latest textbook on these subjects, for that would mean that they would be out of harmony 20 years, as knowledge advances. But the increase of knowledge as time goes on, however it may modify details, does not fail to add ever fresh indications of the great generation, that Nature is a unity, both in origin and ultimate constitution. Religiously speaking this means an ever broadening foundation for the first postulate of both reason and revelation:—"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." He is Lord of all, of storm as of calm, day and night, evening as morning, thunderbolt, hail snow and tempest represent no agencies counterworking His decrees, though ordinarily His working is through the quieter agencies of rain, dew and zephyr. Our customary language about the stormy wind almost suggests that it is an exception to this great rule. We call it "unruly," as we speak about "outbreaks" of the volcano, as if these were some defiance of order, some departure from law. Our language is of things as they seem, but we know well they are otherwise. The so-called erratic comet is as obedient a servant of gravitation as the most rhythmical exponent of the Celestial movement. The hurricane conforms to the laws governing the expansion, contraction and diffusion of gases as strictly as the regular trade winds or the morning and evening breezes by the sea shore. To us the gales of last week were "atmospheric disturbances," but they were no disturbances of the course of Nature, no breach of rule and order. Then that these violent phenomena may serve a beneficent purpose we have at least one common phrase to witness. The storm, we say, clears the air, and who, after weeks of sultry, miasmatic atmosphere has not welcomed the disturbance of even lightning and tempest? There may have been inconvenience, loss, here and there even disaster, but millions felt that the stormy wind had fulfilled a good word, done a happy work. Health and life are drawn into every lung instead of

HONGKONG BOY'S SUCCESS.

From a telegram received in the Colony a few days ago, we learn that Mr. Chan Tsun-nin, who was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple last November, has now passed his final examination at Oxford obtaining an honours degree. Mr. Chan is the eldest son of a prominent member of our local Chinese community viz.—Mr. Chan Siu-ki, secretary to the China On Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., to whom we extend our hearty congratulations.

depression and sickness. The country smiles and glitters once again, and for the great towns it is salvation from foul smells and low fevers. Even though losses should accrue good come out of them if they are accepted in a right attitude. The stiller of the soil, whose all is, as we say, at the mercy of the elements; and the sailor on the deep whose life may be in peril, know better than most men that there is a rightful place for the tempest in the economy of nature and the order of Providence. The ranks of speculative doubters, who find nothing in the tempest but a difficulty of believing in Providence at all, are very little recruited from amongst those that go down to the sea in ships, and behold at first hand God's wonders in the deep. That is an interesting and significant fact, which observation will verify. History records numerous critical occasions on which the stormy wind has accomplished God's work. The crossing of the Red Sea by the Israelites, the wreck of the Spanish Armada, the know of Napoleon's Russian campaign, are outstanding instances in which devoted men have thus seen the designed fulfilment of Providential ends. However we may interpret suchlike physical occurrences it is good to learn the out tracing of God's designs in the happenings of our own times to which we apply the imagery of the physical convulsion. We speak, for instance, of the storms of life, events which bow the head and whiten the hair, which make us sick for shelter or cling to what shelter we have found. These may make havoc of our hopes or our achievements, but they will not make shipwreck of our souls if we abide in Him Who is "a hiding-place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest, the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." Our world is involved at this time in a convulsion of forces, which may in the strict sense be called unruly, turbulent, disorderly. Human selfwill and passion have broken bounds—so far as we know they are only forces which are capable of doing so—and life is swept by a hurricane which threatens unlimited devastation, confusion and loss. The track of the tornado across continent or ocean can often be predicted, but who can mark a course for the outbreaks of human ambition or set bounds to its effects? In presence of these phenomena our philosophies from natural analogy are apt to break down. It would almost seem that in the sphere of human affairs we light on an exception to all rules, entering the sphere of the uncontrolled and incalculable. But even this unruly element does not remain ungoverned. To the tides even of passion and ambition it is commanded, "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther." It is written of Him Who "rides upon the storm" that He causes even the wrath of man to praise Him. The present is not the time to repeat traditional platitudes and pass on facile consolations. We are too deep in the very thick of the tempest for that. But this is a time to call the past to remembrance, to strengthen faith in God's inscrutable but unchangeable providence, to glimpse so far as we may the lights which here and there do break through the shadows, to say to one another, not as any pious conviction but the deepest conviction of our lives:—"Hope thou in God, for we shall yet praise Him." Who remains Master of even the turbulent spirit of man, and through the stormiest voyage is able to bring our redeemed humanity to its desired haven.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

WORLD-WIDE CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL BOTHA.

July 10, 1.25 p.m.

Most hearty and world-wide have been the congratulations sent to General Botha, who attributes the final envelopment of the enemy to incessant marching, day and night, over great distances at great speed, without water. He pays a fine tribute to his gallant troops.

THE FIGHTING NEAR ADEN.

OPTIMISTIC REMARKS BY "THE TIMES."

July 10, 1.25 p.m.

The Times remarks that the advent of the Turks and Arabs into Aden can be awaited with entire calmness, as the only land approach is a narrow isthmus. An attack by the whole Turkish army could be repelled here.

The attacking force, with only field guns, will probably content itself with a demonstration, though it can harry the tribes in our Protectorate.

MR ASQUITH AND EARL KITCHENER AT THE FRONT

A GENERAL TOUR OF INSPECTION.

July 9, 8.10 p.m.

Mr. Asquith and Earl Kitchener, by General Sir John French's invitation, have been at the Front from Tuesday to yesterday. They went everywhere, inspected troops of all arms, met the King of the Belgians, visited the headquarters of the first and second armies, and inspected the Italian cavalry corps. Earl Kitchener also visited the French troops in the Arras region.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

July 10, 6.10 p.m.

A Paris communique says:—We repulsed German attacks in the Arras region. The German attack on the Perle-Belle-Belle position was repulsed by artillery and machine guns and was dispersed with heavy losses. Our aeroplanes bombed the stations at Waville and Bionville and a surrounding air machine, dropping bombs and darts on them.

EARL KITCHENER AT THE GUILDHALL.

CONTINUATION OF HIS SPEECH.

July 9, 7.55 p.m.

The following is a continuation of Earl Kitchener's speech at the Guildhall.

Earl Kitchener, proceeding, said that their thoughts naturally turned to the splendid efforts of the Dominion and India which, from the earliest days of the war, had ranged themselves alongside Great Britain. The armed forces of India were the first to take the field. Alighting to the subject of recruiting, he praised the splendid response which had been made hitherto, but he had now to make another demand on the manhood of the country. We had now happily reached a period when the troops in training can be supplied with arms, material and accommodation to make them efficient soldiers. It was clearly not expedient to shoot abroad the numbers required, but Earl Kitchener intimated his intention to endeavour to secure, through the National Register Bill, the services of all those who for good or indifferent reasons had hitherto held back. "The solemn hour is now striking; let us take heed of the great opportunity offered."

Mr. Winston Churchill in a brief and stirring speech said that every undertaking he had given regarding the work of the navy had been carried out. "Britannia ruled the waves." (Loud cheers.) He earnestly urged that discord be allowed to die and our hate kept for the foe.

(Continued on page 8.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

GERMANS ON HONGKONG SHIPS.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir:—I have read with great interest your leaders re the Germans and Austrians in the service of the Chinese Customs boarding British steamers in Chinese ports.

China may be a neutral country, but the Germans and Austrians in the employ of the Chinese Government are no neutral, but alien enemies, and the masters of British steamers have strict instructions from the British Minister at Peking not to allow any alien enemy to board their steamers. Moreover persons who are entitled to extrajurisdictional rights and privileges, such as Germans and Austrians resident in China continue to preserve their nationality, and their civil and political rights

just as if they had never ceased to have their residence and domiciles in their own country, therefore if any of these alien enemies, to matter in what employment, board a British steamer for any purpose whatever the master of such British steamer would be quite within the law if he clapped that alien enemy boarding his steamer into irons and took him to Hongkong, or any other British port to be interned. In many cases the Customs Officers have their meals on board the steamer on which they are doing duty, and if these Customs Officers are alien enemies the master of the ship is committing a grave offence against the common law of Great Britain by associating or by having any intercourse whatever with an alien enemy.

Yours etc.,

"GUILDITE."

Golf.

The final of the Professional Pairs Golf Competition was played on Saturday afternoon over the Happy Valley Course, Messrs. S. H. Doxwell and E. V. D. Parr beating the Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Mr. T. S. Forrest by 3 up and 2 to play.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

THE EXCLUSION OF ALIEN ENEMIES.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was held this noon at the offices of the Chamber, when the Hon. Mr. Hewett O.M.G. Presided. There were also present:—

P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.; Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, O.M.G.; E. V. D. Parr, Esq.; Gibb, Livingston & Co., J. W. O. Bonnar, Esq.; Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.; F. Graham, Esq.; China Borneo Co., Ltd.; H. W. B. Kennett, Esq.; Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.; W. E. Clarke, Esq.; Battenfeld & Squire, G. T. E. Kins, Esq.; Gilman & Co., W. Patten, Esq.; Shaw, Tomes & Co., R. Shewan, Esq.; R. W. Lee-Jones; Green Island Cement Co., R. Henderson, Esq.; Bradley and Co., Ltd.; J. A. Plummer, Esq.; E. D. Sisson and Co., C. S. Gabbay, Esq.; S. J. David and Co.; Archibald David, Esq.; Lane, Crawford and Co.; A. H. Skelton, Esq. and D. Clark, Esq.; W. G. Humphreys and Co.; W. G. Humphreys, Esq.; Stewart Bros., Evan O'Connell, Esq.; David Sisson & Co., Ltd.; Hon. Mr. E. Sherrin; "Bank" Line, Ltd.; T. A. Loughlin, Esq.; H. Skot & Co., E. H. Skot, Esq.; Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.; O. M. G. Burnie, Esq.; W. R. Loxley & Co.; A. Beattie, Esq.; Alex. Ross & Co., D. K. Moss, Esq.; N. Mody & Co., H. K. Ernani, Esq.; Douglas, Lyraik & Co., Ltd.; H. P. White, Esq.; Harry Wicking & Co., Andrew Forbes, Esq.; David Haskell & Co., E. D. Haskell, Esq.; Hongkong Gas Co., Ltd.; G. P. Curry, Esq.; British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.; R. D. Harvey, Esq.; Ganda, Price & Co., Ltd.; C. Bond, Esq.; Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.; Hon. Mr. D. Landale; Hon. Mr. S. S. Banking Corporation, N. J. Stabb, Esq.; Dodwell & Co., Ltd.; S. H. Dudwell, Esq.; China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.; C. Pemberton, Esq.; Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, A. R. Lowe, Esq.; Mestles and Anglo Milk Co., A. G. Coppin, Esq.; Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., M. S. Northcote, Esq.; J. MacDonald, Esq.; Donald McDonald, Esq.; Reiss & Co., P. H. Holyoak, Esq.; Deacon, Lyker, Deacon and Harston, W. H. Lyker, Esq.; J. D. Hutchison & Co., T. E. Pearce, Esq.; S. C. Lemail & Co., S. C. Lemail, Esq.; Hughes and Hought, T. F. Hought, Esq.; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, W. Dickson, Esq.; J. M. Alves and Co., J. M. Alves, Esq.; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd.; W. A. Dowley, Esq.; Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.; F. C. Hall, Esq.; Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, Percy Smith, Esq.; Canadian Railway Company, D. W. Craddock, Esq.; F. P. Talati, Esq.; Ho Fook, Esq.; Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.; F. Smyth, Esq.; G. K. Hall Brutton, Esq.; W. A. Hannibal Esq.

The chairman said that the resolutions which had been published for the last ten days and which they had just heard read by the secretary very clearly stated the reasons for the meeting and he thought that there was nobody who would venture to dispute the soundness of the action taken by their committee in placing those resolutions before them. There was very little to say upon the subject. Dealing with the first resolution it was clearly inconsistent with the interests of the Chamber as a whole that any member or subject of a nation between which and Great Britain there was a state of war existing should continue to be a member. It was opposed to the constitution of their Chamber and it spoke for itself. He did not propose, when he first considered this matter to address them upon it at any length, but it had happened during the last few days that he had met more than one personal friend of theirs, who had recently been in touch with certain German residents in

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR SUMMER DRINKS

COLD FRESH MILK
SOURED SKIM MILK
STERILIZED MILK

Make your own junket, we will furnish you with Rennet Tablets. FREE OF CHARGE.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

the South of China, and in consequence of what he had been told it appeared to him necessary that in this crisis—our national crisis—through which we were passing, that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce should express very emphatically the view they took of the manner in which the present war was being conducted. When he had the honour of addressing them ten years ago at the annual meeting in February 1905, he referred to the deplorable war then in progress and he would now read them what he said upon the subject.

Having read a part of his speech made upon that occasion the chairman went on to say that that was in reference to the war between Russia and Japan. They knew, only too unhappily that our foe had been unquestionably brave, but he had not been generous. Our leaders both in the House of Lords, the House of Commons and elsewhere had over and over again stated the view taken by the British nation at home which he was sure would be felt alike by our overseas possessions, as to the actions of the Germans dictated by Prussian militarism which had been tried and proved in this war. They knew perfectly well that the views they held were not only shared by their own subjects and Allies but practically by the whole of the civilised world. They saw the whole of Belgium, through no fault of her own, except that she

(Continued on the Extra.)

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

HE Company's Steamship

"SUWA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports; Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 19th July, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, 12th July, 1915.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

By order of the Mortgagees Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

THURSDAY.

the 22nd day of July, 1915 at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Properties situate at Mong-kok-tsuai, Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Mong-kok-tsuai aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office respectively as Kowloon Marine Lots Nos. 64 and 65 together with all buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 75 years and 75 years respectively. Annual Crown rents \$137.00 and \$8.00 respectively. Areas 13,908 Square feet and 9,470 Square feet respectively.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER

Princes Buildings, Lee House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 12th July, 1915.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

From this date or until further notice during my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. C. M. G. Burnie will act as Secretary of the Society.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

From this date or until further notice, during my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. C. M. G. Burnie will act as Secretary of the Company.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED—A Portuguese Assistant Salesman for a store must be smart, good address, and not more than 23 years of age. Apply box No. "B.B." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section.)

NOTICE.

For the convenience of Residents at the Peak the train at present advertised to leave Shum Chun, at 9.24 p.m. (arriving at Kowloon at 10.15 p.m.) will on and from Wednesday, July 14th, leave Shum Chun at 9.06 p.m. calling at Sheung Shui 9.13 p.m. Taipo 9.27 p.m. and arrive at Kowloon at 9.52 p.m.

By order, H. P. WINSLOW, Manager. Kowloon, 8th July, 1915.



SLEEPING - SUITS

For SUMMER WEAR in LIGHT ZEPHYRS and TROPICAL WEIGHT WOOL. SMART PATTERNS — COMFORTABLE FITTING.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16 DES VCEUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

JUST RECEIVED

SOCKS

IN

LISLE AND CASHMERE

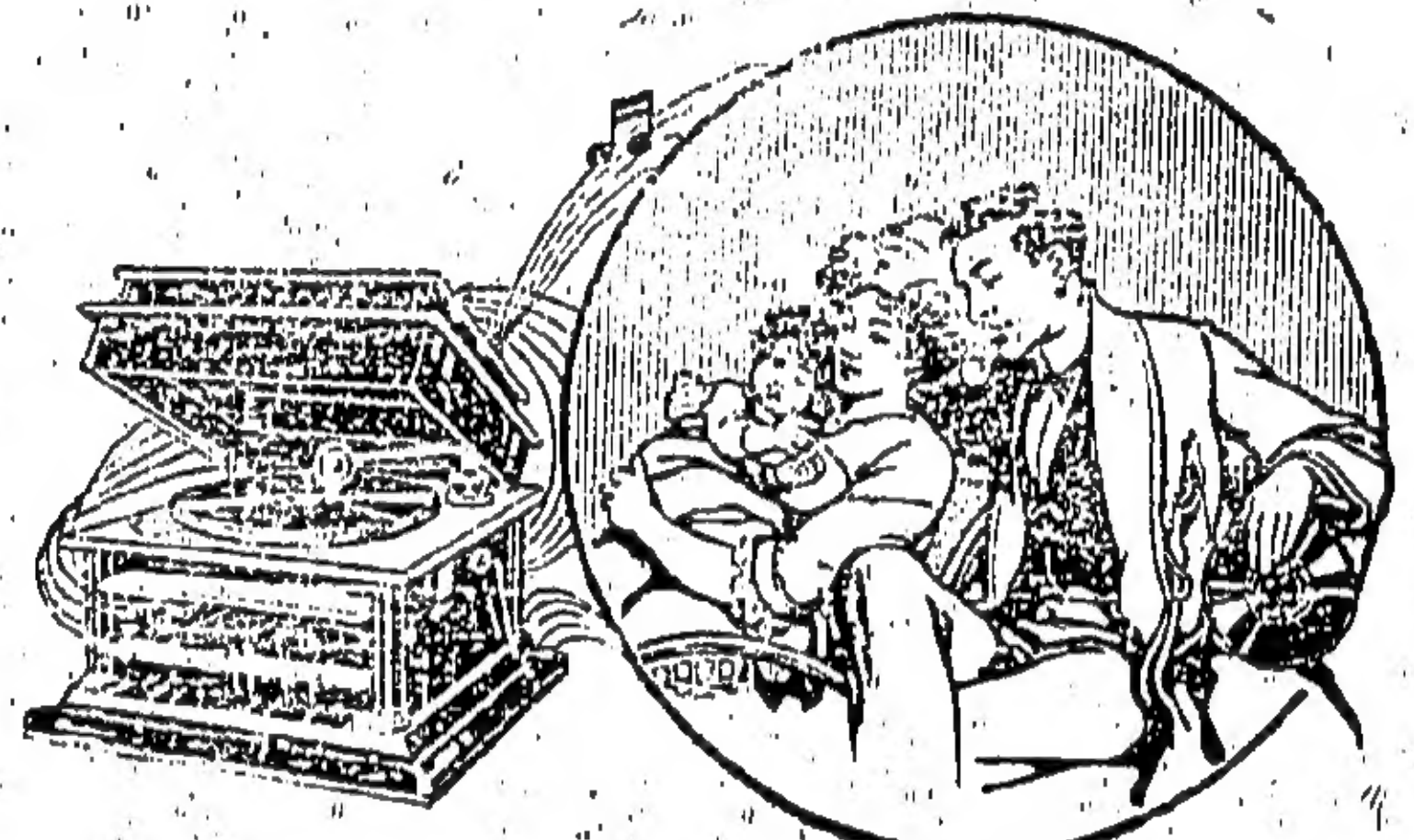
in a large variety of Designs and Colourings including Black and White.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS HOSIERS.

ALL THE MUSIC OF ALL THE WORLD ON



COLUMBIA GAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

CALL OR 'PH' NE 1322

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vceux Road.

"King George IV" Whisky

The "TOP NOTCH" OF SCOTCH.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LIMITED, EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA:
32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" con-
taining sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the
World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	10th July	14th July.
CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,132, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be
despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd July.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 7, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
MONDAY, 12th JULY.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 13th JULY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.Single Fare by Night Steamer.....\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. T. T. T. Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. | The Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sunday at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 18th JULY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and
MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION Co., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION Co., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination. Subject to Alteration Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said. \$Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000 {THUR., 15th July at noon. \$Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi T. 20,000 {THURS., 29th July, at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama. \$Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 {TUES., 27th July, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane. \$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 {FRI., 16th July at 4 p.m. \$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 12,500 {TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon. \$Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 8,000 {THURSDAY, 22nd July.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo. \$Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurozumi T. 12,500 {MONDAY, 19th July.

Kobe & Yokohama. \$Kamakura Maru Capt. T. 12,500 {THURSDAY, 15th July.

SHANGHAI, Moji, and Kobe. \$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500 {FRIDAY, 16th July at 10 a.m.

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama. \$Suwa Maru Capt. Mural T. 21,000 {TUES., 13th July at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Kamo Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 15th July
Kashima	20,000 "	" 29th July
Mishima	16,000 "	" 12th Aug.
Suwa	21,000 "	" 26th August

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Sado Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 27th July
Awa	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO...Chinhua13th July, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....Sinkiang13th July at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG.....Kailong13th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....Yingchow15th July at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & T'SIN.....Huichow17th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO...Taming20th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 12th July, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	in port	.....SHAI	12th July	
Tjilong	in port	.....JAVA	15th July	
Tjibodas	JAVA	.....JAPAN	22nd July	
Tjimanock	JAVA	.....	18th July	

x Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	Tuesday, 13th July, at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 27th July, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 24th Aug., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 14th Sept., at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ,
PANAMA, OALLAO, IQUITQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-
ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent:

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	15th July	22nd July at 11 a.m.
Eastern	2nd Aug.	9th Aug. "
Aldham	23rd Aug.	23rd Aug. "
St. Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingstone & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 13th July at 2.30 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 16th July at 2.30 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 20th July at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Shipowners and the Guild.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have received information to the effect that a large and well-known steamship firm in Glasgow, in addition to paying special war bonuses at the present time to their Captains, Officers and Engineers, have just set apart the sum of £5,000 for distribution amongst them when the appropriate time arrives in special recognition of their services and the loyalty and zeal shown by them, apart altogether from the enhanced personal risks which they have faced without demur. The Guild have recently urged upon all the different representative shipowners organizations in the United Kingdom the desirability, especially in view of the great profits now earned by merchant ships of substantially increasing the war bonuses of those chiefly responsible for the safety and efficiency of their vessels. Already there have been many responses and the Guild learn that similar additional provision to that referred to has already been decided upon by a number of firms.

The Ningchow (Part Cargo Ex.).

In this case in the Prize Court the Crown claimed *inter alia* the condemnation of parcels of vegetable tallow shipped at Chinese ports in the British steamship Ningchow on the ground that they were enemy property. The President (Sir Samuel Evans) said that the packages of tallow were seized by the Customs officer at Liverpool on Oct. 20, 1914. The claimants were the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., London, and Thornton and Fehr, of Billicrosse, London, tallow brokers, who were British subjects. The goods were shipped at Hankow before the war, and were consigned by German subjects. The vessel in which they were laden arrived at Liverpool on Aug. 17, 1914. The Yokohama Bank were indorsees and holders of the bills of lading representing the goods at the time of the shipment and at the time of their arrival at Liverpool, and were, at all material times up to the contracts of sale, the pledgees of the goods, in respect of advances amounting to £860 made on security of this pledge. These advances had been made before the war. The rights of the bank had therefore to be regarded on principles applicable to *ante-bellum* conditions as nothing happened subsequently which affected these rights. The pledgees were enemy subjects, Messrs. Schnabel Ganner and Co. They had contracted to sell the goods to a British firm (Messrs. MacAndrew, Moreland and Co.), which declined to take up the goods, after the declaration of war, from enemy subjects. Thereupon the bank, as pledgees, proceeded to deal with the goods. It was admitted by counsel for the Crown that the enemy subjects, who were the pledgees to the bank, were in default and that the bank, as pledgees, by reason of such default and after the requisite notice to their pledgees, become entitled to exercise their power of sale, in order to make the pledge effective, before the goods were seized as prize. The bank accordingly entered into two contracts of sale with Messrs. Thorne and Fehr, dated Oct. 14 and Oct. 22, 1914, and his Lordship now ruled that the goods should be released to them.

Dutch Mercantile Marine and the Germans.

The Society of Dutch Captains and Mates of the Mercantile Marine has passed a resolution expressing indignation at the German submarine war against defenceless merchant vessels and non-combatants. The resolution also conveys sympathy to the Imperial Merchant Service Guild and to the relatives of victims of German submarine warfare, especially the relatives of members of the Guild who perished when the Lusitania was torpedoed. The Rotterdam branch of the Society has adopted a similar resolution.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fiddon, Haddock, Kippers &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAFÉ.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 13th July at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Lalsang	Tues., 13th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Wingsang	Sat., 17th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sun., 18th July at 4 light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 24th July at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanat, Daru, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For Steamer. Date of Departure

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,
SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA
PANAMA CANAL.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9. Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	15, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	17, July
Marseilles & London	C. of Rangoon	B. L. L.	26, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Kashgar	P. & O.	30, July
Marseilles via Ports	Polynesian	M. M.	7, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July
New York, Boston via Suez Canal	Egmont C.	D. & Co.	13, July
Via, T'ma via K'lung & S'hai B.C.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	15, July
Genoa, London and Hull	Glenturret	S. T. Co.	19, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L.	23, July
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Seattle	Shweel M.	J. M. Co.	E of July
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	17, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	13, July
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	15, July
Shanghai	Oriental	P. & O.	15, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	16, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitsachi M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Manila	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	17, July
Kobe & Yokohama	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	19, July
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	20, July
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	K'kura M.	N. Y. K.	22, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Sangola	D. S. Co.	23, July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	24, July
Singapore, Mauritius & South	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
African Ports	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Agents.

TO SAIL.

FOR SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SHINSEI MARU"

will be despatched about the
end of July.For freight and particulars,
apply to**JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.**

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York,
via Suez.For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to:—**JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.**

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila) on the 23rd inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 15th July.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA arrived at San Francisco on June 29, also that the s.s. MONGOLIA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Manila on the 1st inst., and is due here on the 13th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. NAMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 20th July.

The s.s. SANGOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 1st inst., and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The M. S. s.s. ANNAM, is due to arrive here from Scandinavia on the 14th inst. at daylight.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Ossang, Br. s.s. 1,728, Tough, 27th June—Fremantle, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Iaro Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,324, K. Nuyagaki, Gen.—D. & Co.
27th June—Moji, 20th June, Coal—A.B.K.

Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,061, Y. Yamaguchi, 28th June—Kobe, 28th June, Gen.—D. & Co.
Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,664, G. Hottecock, 29th June—Sandakan, 23rd June, Timber—J. M. & Co.

Laksang, Br. s.s. 977, Matthews, 29th June—Haiphong, 27th June, General—J. M. & Co.

Tanaka Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,422, J. Nishikawa, 2nd July—Hongkong, 29th June, Coal—M.B.K.

Jade Fr. s.s. 386, J. Pannier, 2nd July—Haiphong, 29th June, Rice—O.S. Co.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,355, G. Eady, 3rd July—Shanghai, 29th June, General—B. & S.

Tjihenbang, Dut. s.s. 8,013, N. v. Wight Juniaum, 5th July—Java, 28th June, Sugar—J.C.J. L.

Aana, Norw. s.s. 1,017, A. Amtyen, 5th July—Bangkok, 28th June, Rice—J. & Co.

Tjilaong, Dut. s.s. 3,061, A. Oldenburge, 5th July—Manila, 2nd July, Sugar—J.C.J. L.

Kong Moh, Br. s.s. 2,555, Klinghorn, 6th July—Singapore, 30th June, Gen.—D. & Co.

Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,722, Yamamoto, 6th July—Wakamatsu, 30th June, Coal—M.B.K.

Halton, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 7th June—Swatow, 6th July, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Mexico City, s.s. 3,179, N. A. Starkey, 7th July—Saigon, 3rd June, Rice—Chinese.

Daimenzan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,138, Tanaka, 7th July—Tientsin, 2nd July, Salt—Snowman.

Shinkoku Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,308, N. Ayabe, 7th July—Suzhou, 2nd July—Moan.

Quarta, Br. s.s. 2,490, G. Hooker, 7th July—Bangkok, 30th ult., Rice and General—Chinese.

Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, J. Bing, 8th July—Swatow, 7th July, General—O.S.S. Co.

Nichirin Maru, 1,400, S. Suzuki, 8th July—Touane, 6th July, General—Chinese.

Daljin Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, K. Murakami, 8th July—Swatow, 7th July, General—O.S.S. Co.

Chiehun, Br. s.s. 1,351, Sidford, 9th July—Manila, 6th July, Sugar—B. & S.

Tjilatjap, Dut. s.s. 3,859, P. E. C. v. Schermbut, 9th July—Moji, 4th July, Gen.—J.C.J. L.

Talyuan, Br. s.s. 2,000, P. W. Greenon, 10th July—Melbourne, General—B. & S.

Hue, Fr. 749, A. Cornelissen, 10th July—Haiphong, 8th July, Gen.—A. R. Morty.

Cassie, Br. s.s. 3,006, P. S. Robinson, 9th July—Tientsin, 2nd July, Ballast—A. P.

Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Benson, 10th July—Canton, General—B. & S.

Chipsing, Br. s.s. 1,159, Walker, 10th July—Canton, General—J. M. & Co.

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Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
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Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	46.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	109
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Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.
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For	Steamer	Sails.
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General Agents.

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTHS OVER KEEL AT SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS	NEAPS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	56' top bottom	10'	9' 0"	.....	.....
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	56' top bottom	10'	9' 0"	.....	.....
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	56' top bottom	10'	9' 0"	.....	.....
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	56' top bottom	10'	9' 0"	.....	.....
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	56' top bottom	10'	9' 0"
WAI-KOK-3501						
Cosmopolitan Dock	450	56'	20'	9' 0"
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Hong Dock	450	56'	20'	9' 0"
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Continued from page 1.)

happened to stand in the path of aggression by a greater power lying prostrate, her fertile lands laid to waste, her soil drained with blood, her massacred civil population, we saw her beautiful cities ruined and her monuments of civilisation destroyed. They saw, besides, the sea of tears of those who had suffered worse than death. They had also in their imagination heard the death cries of the women children and unarmed people murdered in cold blood; they had heard of the sinking of merchant ships the bombardment of our towns and other crimes unspeakable. These memories will be with us for the rest of our lives; they could never be forgotten and could never be forgiven. We knew perfectly well that the German people were in strong sympathy and if any of those at home had raised their voices against the war and the barbarism of their leaders in this war such a protest would be public. There was still a considerable German population at large in this portion of the world and so far as we know, not one of them had raised a voice against the appalling atrocities for which their country has been responsible. He referred briefly to this matter at their last annual meeting and the scenes and atrocities which were then spoken of have been accentuated. As he had said, no German subject out here, as far as he knew, had protested against those acts of barbarism and they had only good reason to fear that some of them had rejoiced in them. They were told, and he had no reason to doubt the correctness of the information that they had, that some of them looked upon the use of asphyxiating gases which brought a lingering and painful death to men, as being another proof of the prowess of the "Invincible Army;" that they have rejoiced at the sinking of the Lusitania and the drowning of women and children and other similar instances of the murder of women and children. The bombardment by vessels of war of unarmed towns is yet another instance of the might of their "Great High seas fleet" of which he had heard so much and yet seen so little. Therefore he thought it was only right that we should join with others of our nation in expressing our horror and detestation of the wickedness which had been perpetrated and they ought to let their German friends know that through their very silence we could not acquit them of their share in what has been done. We blamed them not to the same extent but to a certain extent as we did those who had been guilty of those vile crimes. Unlike the Russo-Japanese War, where out of the war might spring a lasting friendship it could never be the same with us, after what we had seen & known. He thought very seriously whether he should address them in that strain or not, but he took it from their applause that he had not done so in vain. (Applause.) He then proposed the following resolution.

1. That in the opinion of this Extraordinary General Meeting of the Chamber, it is inconsistent with the purposes for which the Chamber was formed and exists, and inconsistent with the obligations of the Chamber towards the Government, and inconsistent with the interests of the Chamber as a whole, that any Member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a Member.

Mr. R. Shewan seconded and it was carried unanimously.

The chairman then proposed

CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

More about Hongkong's Exports.

Writing of the report of the Chinese Maritime Customs the *London and China Express* says:—The total value of produce exported to foreign countries in the year under review (1913) was Hk. \$403,306,000, which compares with Hk. \$370,520,000 in the previous year, Hk. \$77,338,000 in 1911, and Hk. \$230,487,919 in 1910, the earliest year for which comparative figures are given in the present publication. We may recall that the imports of China during 1913 amounted to Hk. \$570,163,000. It will be seen, therefore, that there is still a balance of imports over exports of Hk. \$166,757,000. Turning to the table exhibiting the value of the exports to each foreign country, we find that, whereas in 1912 nearly all the principal items were stationary, in 1913 there was a very consistent all-round advance. Hongkong, of course, heads the list, with a total of Hk. \$1,129,000, an increase of Hk. \$13,744,000 over 1912. Japan is the best customer, if we exclude the distributing centre of Hongkong, her receipts of Chinese produce in 1913 being valued at Hk. \$5,544,000, a larger figure than recorded for any of the three preceding years. The next best markets are Russia, France, and the United States. Russia, whose total is Hk. \$4,196,000, is almost stationary; France, with imports from China to the value of Hk. \$4,075,000, shows an advance of some Hk. \$2,000,000; while the United States imports, which have been steadily rising, were Hk. \$3,750,000, against Hk. \$3,050,000 in 1912. Great Britain's direct imports from China amounted to Hk. \$1,636,000, and while this figure is a little larger than that recorded in 1912, it represents a decrease on the year 1910 and 1911. It was, moreover, beaten by the German market which continued its upward tendency and took goods from China to the value of Hk. \$1,702,000 in 1913. An increase of over Hk. \$1,000,000 is recorded in the Chinese exports to the Straits Settlements, and among other markets which took more goods are Holland and the Dutch Indies, Mexico, French Indo-China, the Philippines, Korea, and Siam. The volume of exports, and the distribution of places of export, and other details of information which we cannot go into here.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.
The P. & O. ORIENTAL left Singapore for this Port on the 11th inst., a.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 13th inst., at about noon.
The E. & A. S. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this Port (via Queensland Ports Port Darwin and Manila) on the 10th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 2nd August.
The second resolution, which was as follows:
2. That accordingly the Rules be altered by the addition of the following new Rule to be numbered XXV, viz:—
"Any Member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall ipso facto cease to be a Member."
Mr. H.P. White seconded and that resolution also was carried unanimously.
The Chairman said that closed the business of the meeting and he was very much obliged to them for coming and giving their support.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

We can only think that the reason for the ringing of that deaf-dart bell in the early hours of the morning is that the Sanitary Board is pathetically anxious to announce to the world that it really is doing something—makes what its detractors may say.

Apprope of the burglary season that is now a its height, we are prepared to help along a subscription list for the defence of any altruistic thief who will undertake to steal various gramophones and at least one piano in our neighbourhood; while if anyone will come forward to annex a certain harmonium that we wot of, we will even go the length of offering a small cash reward.

We are informed—on the unimpeachable authority of the *London American*—that "the proposed Japanese expedition to Europe for the assistance of the Allies was prevented by a hint dropped by the United States to England." Washington has but to speak and the world listens. Even the Germans—(Type dropped by an uneducated compositor.)

We understand that word has gone forth forbidding lawyers to smoke in the precincts of the Supreme Court but that no prohibition exists where Chinese clerk attendants are concerned. Another reminder to us of the white man's inferiority and unimportance in the Hongkong scheme of things.

Says Reuter: "Desperate fighting occurred between the Rivers Vistula and Wieprz." We hope the former won. We have long wanted to see some of these unpronounceable names knocked out of time. The only thing we know of in their favour is that even Hongkong punsters have to draw the line at making them the material for thinnish jokes.

Harry Ballin, the Number One of the Hamburg Amerika Line is very angry with the Press for having stated that he "has gone mad." Probably it was the "has gone" part of the business that riled him. We sympathise, for we have just the same objection to stale news.

A local padre writes to ask for copies of the *Times* and the *Daily Mail* for his sailor men. Sure 'tis but sorry generosity to give away that for which nobody would care to find house-room nowadays. Also, is it not participating in another's sin to give him the wherewithal to cause him to indulge in much profane swearing?

We understand that the real reason why that German coat of arms has not been removed is that nine tenths of the men of the Colony are enrolled in one or other of the voluntary forces and so have their hands tied. Of most of the other tenth—blessed is he that expected nothing. But are there no local suffragists who will undertake to deal with the matter?

The return, for the week ending July 10, of our educated compositor's delinquencies includes a "Birth" set up under "Death Notices," "probably" as probably "German" influence again! a juggling with figures that would not discredit some public companies, and the converting of "When the man became abusive" into "When the man became exclusive." From the last we gather that once more he has been brooding on some set-back sustained at the hands of one or other of our local blue-blooded Tootingites.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EXPLOSION AT HOUNSLOW.

REPORTED HEAVY DAMAGE.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received July 10.
Fortunately, only one person was killed at Hounslow, but heavy material damage was done.

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINE.

REPORTED BANKRUPT.

London, Received July 10.
Norwegian papers state that the Hamburg Amerika Line have made a declaration of bankruptcy.

GERMAN WORKS ABLAZE.

NEAR BERLIN.

London, Received July 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a big fire has broken out in the United Chemical Works, Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin.

CABINET SPLIT.

VON DONOP V. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, Received July 10.
Mr. Lloyd George's retort to Viscount Haldane is the engrossing topic in the Lobby.

Members are bewildered, and some are openly taking sides. Others are awaiting information which it was hoped Mr. Asquith would have furnished when questioned on Monday. There is a consensus of opinion that such a quarrel at the present moment is most unseemly.

The opponents of Lord Haldane assert that there is an intrigue on foot to restore him to the Government. How unfortunate the incident is, is evidenced by rumours that if Major General Von Donop does not resign Mr. Lloyd George will, if Major General Von Donop goes, Earl Kitchener will resign.

The papers emphasise the fact that the strength of the national feeling concerning the war is shown in the utter collapse of the opposition to the National Register Bill, and they point out that the nation will not endure rivalries or animosities among its leaders.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

	July	...	Tons	253
"	2	...	"	265
"	3	...	"	245
"	4	...	"	248
"	5	...	"	249
"	6	...	"	280
"	7	...	"	250
"	8	...	"	250
"	9	...	"	220
"	10	...	"	228
"	11	...	"	238
Total to 10th inst.				2828

Daily average 257.10

SPORTS LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, June 4.

The Roll of Honour.

Now it is Ireland's misfortune to moan the loss of one of her athletic heroes. Captain Basil Maclear perhaps the most famous Rugby three-quarter who ever wore the shamrock jersey, has fallen in action in "a corner of a foreign field that is for ever England." Curiously enough Maclear would never have been associated with Irish football if his talents had been properly appraised by the English selectors, for though he was of Irish stock he was born in Hampshire, educated at Bradford Grammar School and first played Rugby after leaving Sandhurst for Blackheath. Then he went to Ireland with his regiment the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and within a month or so was picked to play against England. Only then were his powers revealed and in the eleven international matches in which he took part he was always the most feared man on the Irish side. At school Maclear was a fine athlete. He gained eight "firsts" at the sports, and in the Bedford County championship he did the 100 yards on a grass track in 10 secs. dead. Even at this time he was 5 ft. 11 inches in height and weighed 13 st. 12 lbs., a remarkable frame for a young athlete. One can readily imagine the type of "Rugby" this man played in his position as centre three-quarter. "How was it you didn't stop him?" a man was asked when Donald Jowett, the famous Yorkshire giant of other days went through and scored. "If you had asked me how I got out of his way I shouldn't have been able to tell you," was the reply, and it often appeared as if that was the difficulty of opponents when this hard boisterous running three-quarter got off. Maclear scored many brilliant tries and one will be remembered for ever by those who saw it. This was in the match against the South Africans in 1908, when the Irish centre ran from near his own goal right through the Colonial team landing off and scattering men after man until he was free from all opposition including Joubert, the full back. Never was there such a scene at a Rugby match. Old men shouted themselves hoarse; hats, sticks, papers and everything went flying. The Pressmen jumped on the tables and even when J. O. Parke, now more famous at lawn tennis, had failed at goal the cheering rose again and again. Maclear's football career was cut short by two operations—one for varicose veins and a second for the removal of a cartilage from his nose. One of five brothers all are in the Army. Four held commissions on the outbreak of war and the fifth joined the service last August. The third brother, Major Percy Maclear, was killed in the Camerons in September.

Lord Desborough, who has lent so much assistance to the promotion of Olympic Games in England has suffered a sad loss by the death of his son and heir, Capt. the Hon. Julian Grenfell, who has succumbed to wounds sustained in leading the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY, 12 1915.

FROM THE DARDANELLES.

A CHERBY HONGKONG LETTER.

How Our Fleet is Keeping its End up.

The following interesting letter has been received from a gentleman well known in Hongkong who is serving with the fleet at the Dardanelles.

The Dardanelles
May 15, 1915.

We had a strenuous eleven days to begin with, and then shifted to a quieter billet to rest ourselves. We have now the duty of supporting the Australian troops. They are cheery fellows and no mistake. We returned to our base to coal, the other day, and some of them blew alongside us in a small boat and asked us to take a mail. Being officer of the watch at the moment, you who know my contentious disposition and affable demeanour, will be able to form some conception of the charming smile with which I asked the two officers, who were in the boat to come on board and partake of some slight refreshment. Needless to say they were unable to refuse, and they stayed to dinner. One of them, a Sgt. Major I believe, kept us in roars of laughter. He didn't have many yarns I admit, but he enjoyed telling them so much and was obviously enjoying so much amusement out of the war that we could not help laughing. He had apparently been given a fatigue party of twenty men and told to go down to the beach and collect spades for entrenching work. The Colonel urged haste. They had a race and a shrapnel caught five of them, but the remaining fifteen reached the shore. They found no spades there and so they blew on board a transport and presently found themselves sixty odd miles away. But bless you, "Always merry and bright" is their motto, and the thought of the Colonel, still waiting, would continually tickle the Sgt. Major, and, with a gusty laugh and sundry oaths, he would express his cheerful wonder as to "What the— the Colonel thought had happened to the party."

Their trenches appear to be about thirty yards away from the Turks and they said that the Turks had an ascendancy of fire, but that the Australians had an ascendancy of cold steel. And I think that is extremely probable. A very large number of them are the sons of wealthy men and the regiments and companies mostly come from the same village. Discipline with them is very different from what we mean by it. But as fighters I can imagine no finer material, and they are all perfectly certain that they can go through the Turks like a knife as soon as they are told to.

This morning we had an excellent example of the way that a number of charming and comfortably disposed persons may be disturbed by the passing folly of a fool. We, a Russian cruiser, not unknown in Hongkong and the British bluejacket a "Packet of Woodbines," and a French transport were steaming along, pursuing our various peaceful ways through the sunlit and radiant morning wavelets of the Mediterranean. We were all presumably on the look out for submarines, but until you have been torpedoed you always treat submarine rumours with a cheerful nonchalance and disbelief, more especially so if the sea is calm and the water warm, and the look-outs are apt to let their thoughts wander homeward and to dally with the prospective joys of the next leave. In fact all was peace, for in addition to all above, the captain had retired

to his bridge cabin and his horny eye no longer pursued our every action. Suddenly the idyllic calm was rudely broken by the report of a 6" gun and the shell pitched astern of the Frenchman. On board of us as of all ships there could be only one explanation. A submarine was attacking us. The captain shot out of his cabin like a bolt from the blue, officers and men rushed over to the side that the gun had been fired from to see the beast-submarine, not captain—sundry officers, who suffer from nerves buried themselves up the hatchways nearest to their cabins, clad in all the tasteful pyjama hues wherein their sister, their cousins and their aunts had delighted to clothe them. And in the other ships it was the same thing. The Russian had put her helm hard over, and, according to instructions legged it. Submarines kill obliquely and to stand by a friend when attacked is no longer allowed. Her guns bristled with attention and her bridge which till then had been aparently peopled with restful mediocrity now bristled with wakeful talent. I was on watch and realised that an error had occurred. Meanwhile the wretched cause of it all was patiently endeavouring to explain to a number of infuriated and blasphemous officers, with a hurt sorrowful and reproachful air, for which you must know the British bluejacket to appreciate, how it was that the gun "went off suddenly, like, sir."

May 18.

We spent most of the forenoon firing at some howitzer batteries on the Asiatic shore, whose form of amusement was to pop a stump muzzle over the edge of a ridge, fire a shot at our troops on the top of De Tott's battery and then disappear again. As it took twenty seconds for our projectile to reach them, and they rarely showed their heads, or rather muzzles for more than thirty seconds, it was quite an interesting form of amusement. I said they weren't firing at us—what the soldiers on the top of De Tott's battery thought of them is probably quite a different matter. We continually appear to have silenced them, or else, being Turks they may be having a siesta. At any rate for the present all is quiet and we are rather in the position of the cat watching the mouse. The mouse can go to sleep; the cat cannot. When the landing took place, I was up the Dardanelles and covering the landing from ahead, as it were, and conversing with the batteries which might otherwise have been attending to the troops, so I saw nothing of it, though it must have been an interesting sight.

Our job was not very interesting as we could not see the guns we were firing at and to use indirect fire which was very nice for the guns ashore. At any time guns ashore have a great advantage over guns afloat, for the target of the former is the ship, and the target of the latter is the gun and in addition to that the man ashore has a strong platform and as big a base for his range finders as he likes. Nevertheless, when the ship can see the shore battery, especially if it is a howitzer battery unprotected by earthworks, she can very often squash it, overwhelm it and drive away the gun's crews. But when it comes to disabling the guns, the ship has a very different task indeed, and unless conditions are exceptionally favourable she must land a demolition party and blow them up by hand, that is really why an army is needed to force the Dardanelles.

Ships can silence the forts, but they cannot disable them, nor can they disable the movable field gun and howitzer batteries, which just move along a bit when they are found, and so the smaller guns make it impos-

sible for the mine sweepers to work and clear the minefields; the forts recuperate during the night and more mines are laid and the result of a hard day's bombardment may be, as a gunnery instructor once said to me "practically speaking ardy nil." The fleet can cover the landing of an army and ensure its maintenance, it can also assist the artillery and deal with the big forts temporarily while the army comes in and destroys or takes them but, unassisted it is helpless and always must be so against modern inventions, the mine and the torpedo.

Torpedoes of course can just as easily be fired from the shore as they can from the ship.

Anyway, the landing took place on Sunday the 25th and neither soldiers nor fleet had much rest for forty-eight hours. However, by Tuesday the Army was fairly securely established ashore and then we came down and anchored off Sedid Bahr. After our sojourn higher up, we found our soldiers and the French soldiers everywhere and to impress us with the stiffness of the fighting, the dead laid out in rows upon the beach with the fatigue party digging a huge grave inshore of them. Also, incidentally to impress us with the Britishness of the Tommies, some of them were kicking a football about on the top of the cliffs, to the left of the beach up by the round lighthouse of Cape Helles. On the main beach someone had the brilliant idea of building a pier inside a collier, and then running her up on the beach. She committed her troops in the first assault and then, when the beach was carried the engineers had soon built a pier up round her bows and a better landing place could hardly have been desired.

Within a day i.e. by Wednesday the French had got some of their 75's ashore and we were able to witness some very pretty artillery work. They make a weird noise, almost as if they coughed, up the projectile—the best description one can give of it, is a *poomff* followed by a wheezing howl. On Thursday we saw the attack on Achi Baba begin and very fascinating it was. Frenchmen on the right and our troops on the left. It was very much like peace manoeuvres and indeed the unconcerned demeanour of our troops and the French, when shrapnel was bursting over them and they had no cover, made it hard to realise that it was the real thing. Rifle fire however they did not treat so scornfully, probably because it could be avoided. I saw no interesting accident during the short time that I was able to watch the operations, but one fellow saw one of our twelve inch shells drop plump into the middle of a counter-attacking party and then saw an amusing episode in which a Frenchman and two Turks took the leading parts. He saw a Frenchman chasing two Turks but apparently the long great coat which the French Tommy wears, got in his way; so he stopped, threw it off and then gripping his gun, resumed the chase, bagged his brace and then returned to where his coat lay, put it on again and rejoined his comrades. A pretty little story, which I hope is true.

Last night we had a fine bonfire as the Queen Elizabeth put ten to fifteen shells into Chanak and then the whole place was ablaze.

How long the show is going to last, it is impossible to say, but it appears to me that the nut we have to crack is a hard one and will need time and plenty of vim. But we do not get much fun at it, we are most of the time doing what we have been doing most of the afternoon firing at an unseen target with the aid of an aeroplane though the unseen target has not been returning the compliment.

GERMANS ON HONGKONG SHIPS.

PETITION AGAINST ALIEN ENEMIES AS CUSTOMS MEN.

PROTEST SIGNED BY FORTY-FIVE MERCHANT CAPTAINS.

On various occasions lately the question of the employing of German Customs House officers by the Chinese Government, to search British ships has been raised in our editorial and correspondence columns. A petition, signed by forty-five master mariners, has now been forwarded to the Inspector General of Customs, praying for the discontinuance of this objectionable and needless practice. The text of the petition is as follows:—

To the Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs. The humble petition of the undersigned Masters of British steamships.

Sheweth as follows:—

1. Your Petitioners are all Masters of British steamships trading in waters in Southern China.

2. There are in the employ of the Chinese Maritime Customs a number of men of German and Austrian nationality as also others of British and friendly nationality.
3. It has been held in the year 1888 by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Abd-ul-messih v. Parra* that persons who are entitled to extrajudicial rights and privileges, such as British and German residents in China, "continue to preserve their nationality, and their civil and political rights just as if they had never ceased to have their residence and domicile in their own country," and it has recently been held by the Judge of the Prize Court at Alexandria that no domicile of any kind in China can be acquired by a German subject resident in such country, but that he is as much an alien enemy as if he were resident and domiciled in his own country.

4. It has also been recently held by the President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, in the case of "The Panariellos" that it is not merely commercial intercourse, but all intercourse, with an alien enemy that is forbidden by the common law.

5. Your Petitioners therefore realise that all intercourse of any kind between themselves, or between British subjects in their employ, or over whom they have authority, and persons resident in China, who are subjects of Germany or Austria, is forbidden by the common law of England; such persons being alien enemies; and that by indulging in, or permitting, any such intercourse your Petitioners would be committing a grave offence against the common law.

6. In Canton, in Ports of the West River, and in other ports in Southern China, your Petitioners' ships are frequently visited by Customs Officials of German or Austrian nationality for purposes of inspection, when intercourse with such alien enemies by British subjects employed in your Petitioners' ships respectively is practically unavoidable.

7. The visiting on board British ships of such alien enemies is not only contrary to the law of Great Britain but is also most obnoxious to your Petitioners and to other British subjects employed in their ships, and your Petitioners fear that trouble will arise if such visits are continued.

THE WEST RIVER FLOODS

Climax of an Unprecedented Rise not yet Attained.

While the various reports regarding the West River floods vary in some of the minor details all agree that the present floods are worse than have been experienced for many years past, and if, as is reported by the Chinese papers, the Shamoen has been flooded the rising is certainly unprecedented for at least twenty years, as one prominent Chinese pointed out today. Latest arrivals from the West River emphasise the seriousness of the rising and the Chief Officer of the s.s. Lintan, interviewed by the *Telegraph* this morning, said that when they left Wuchow the water had risen to a height of seventy-nine and a quarter feet and seemed to be still rising. Speaking of the voyage he said that they had had considerable difficulty and could only move slowly for fear of creating a wash that would endanger other people on the flood. On Saturday night the dykes at Samshui, which had withstood the force of the flood rather better than the wall at other places gave way and a further tract of land has been inundated. The conditions had been so bad up the river that the Lintan had to return without discharging her cargo, she being totally unable to do so and it was a question for consideration as to when the next trip would be made.

Enquiry in Chinese circles elicited no new information though everyone was agreed that the floods are the worst that have been experienced for years past.

The possibility of floods this year on a large scale were foreseen, but it was never anticipated that it would be as large as it promises to be. The West River seemed to have held well within its banks until some ten days ago when the rise of water became more rapid. By Thursday evening there was a rise of nearly seventy feet at Wuchow, it becoming then apparent that the heavy rains, experienced inland, were having their effect. On Friday the water commenced to rise at an alarming rate and during the whole of Friday, and a portion of Saturday, rose at the rate of a little over four feet a day until, according to latest advices, the water on that day had reached the height of 79 ft. 3 ins.

At Samshui the water had risen twenty-six feet thereby exceeding the rise of last year by a substantial margin, though it was not until the evening that the dykes broke and thus let in water to another vast portion of land, in and around and at the back of Samshui which it had been hoped would remain immune.

General opinion points to there being a considerable increase of distress. Large numbers of houses have been destroyed, both in the many cities that are inundated and in the countless villages with which the country abounds. Hundreds of people are to be seen floating in the water clinging on to anything that will support them and the fields of paddy which promised so well for a good harvest, are under many feet of water and mud.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will be pleased to direct the several Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners stationed in ports in Southern China to take steps to prevent any person in the employ of the Chinese Maritime Customs who is of German or Austrian nationality from boarding a British steamship. And your Petitioners will ever pray etc.

BATHING FATALITY.

European Swims to his Death at North Point.

In and about Hongkong there are some choice bathing spots, but there are many dangers that beset the bather who over estimates either his prowess as a swimmer or his strength, and that extreme caution, at all times is necessary when enjoying the useful sport, has again been painfully proved by the fatality with which we became acquainted this week-end.

It appears that Allan Dyes with two other men named Chapman and Thomas thought they would take a swim and they entered the water just by the Belle View Hotel. Dyes, who was thought to be a strong swimmer, elected to go much farther out than his two companions. The latter on seeing Dyes putting a great distance rapidly between himself and the shore called out a warning to him, but, apparently heedless of this, and no doubt with great confidence in his own ability, the unfortunate Dyes kept on swimming. Later, Messrs. Chapman and Thomas decided they had had enough bathing and retired to dress. They then realised that it was about time their friend followed suit and went to look for him. No sign of Dyes could be seen from the beach and they raised an alarm which brought the police into prompt action.

The police made a search, but Mr. T. Hynes of the Government Service took the body from the water, about 200 yards from the spot where the bathing was commenced.

Although every effort was made by artificial respiration, it was beyond human reach to save life. The deceased was an engineer on the Government dredger, St. Enoch.

The funeral takes place this afternoon at 5.30.

UP TO THE MINUTE.

The following share quotations were received after page four had gone to press:—

Douglas's.—\$57, sales.
Indo-Chinese \$112, buyers.
Indo-Chinese \$113, sales.
China Sugars.—\$127, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$127, sales.
Lazons.—\$43, sales and buyers.
Docks.—\$74, sales.
Humphrey's Estates.—\$6.20, buyers.
Green Islands.—\$8.85, buyers.

AN AGED OFFENDER.

A Veritable Arsenal Under Control of a Woman.

At the Police Court, this morning, an aged woman, was charged at the instance of Revenue Officer Wilden with being in unlawful possession of seven mauser pistols, 2,700 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of opium.

The defence was that the articles found were not her and had been left with her.

She was sentenced to a month's imprisonment on each of the charges.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C.W. Deak with R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, Ho Yak, master of the steam launch *Chin San*, was charged by Lieut. Commander Davey, Assistant Harbour Master, with unlawfully failing to obtain a licence for his private launch while letting it out for hire to carry bathing parties on the 5th inst. The defendant was fined \$25, and ordered to license the launch forthwith.

SNOWBALL BAG SALE.

Result of Saturday's Function.

We are informed by Mrs. Ethel Bowley, Hon. Treasurer, that the net proceeds of the Sale amounted to just over \$4,000. An account will be published to-morrow.

In addition to the donations already mentioned the thanks of the Committee are due to Nestle's Anglo Swiss Milk Company for milk, to the Hongkong Daily Press, South China Morning Post, China Mail and Hongkong Telegraph and Messrs. Moutrie & Co. for gratuitous advertising, to Miss Wilkinson for prizes and to the following for money gifts:—

Sir R. Ho Tung's children, Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. Ellis Kudoorie, Mrs. B. B. Hetherington, Mr. R. R. Shawan, Mr. T. L. Parker, Hon. Mr. Shelling, Hon. Mr. Thomson, Mr. Hollingworth, Mr. W. Dawley, Mr. J. B. Brooke, Father Augustin, Mr. Melbourne, Mr. A. Fortes, Mr. Percy Smith, Mr. Joseph Gould, "M.N.O." Mr. C.M.G. Barrie, Mr. C.S. Gabbay, Mr. A.H. Hewitt, a Friend for Belgians in Belgium, Mr. H.C. Sandford, Dr. Black, Mr. Bulmer Johnson, Mrs. Pollock, and Mr. G.M. Young.

All connected with the sale wish to thank Mrs. Stubb for her untiring energy and generous unselfishness.

Every department received help from her and every worker encouragement. It was largely due to her influence that all the helpers looked upon the sale as a labour of love, and gladly undertook the hard work involved.

Thanks are also due to Mr. Stubb who was unflinching in his aid, and was to a great extent responsible for the financial success of the sale.

THE COLONY'S HEALTH.

The return of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony during the week ended July 10, shows 8 fatal cases of Bubonic Plague (all Chinese) 3 of Diphtheria, 2 fatal, (all Chinese) and 3 of Enteric, 1 fatal (all Chinese).

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut. Col. Chapman V.D. state:—

Parades for Tuesday, 13th inst. at 5.30 p.m., No. 1 Section Artillery Battery, Centre and Left Sections M.G. Co. Drill and R.H. exercises on Cricket Ground. Right Section M.G. Co.—Lecture at Headquarters. Scouts Company (except N.C.O.s) and men on duty at Kowloon on 12th inst.—M.G. exercises and skirmishing on Cricket Ground, Stratcher Bearer Section—Lecture at Headquarters.

Detail.

Gun Club Hall, Kowloon. On duty until 17th inst. Civil Service Company. Officer, on duty Capt. Churchill.

Detention Camp, Kowloon. On duty to-night Scouts Company. Officer on duty Lieut. Murphy. On duty to-morrow night, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery. Officer on duty, Capt. Murray Scott. Orderly Officer until 17th inst. Lieut. Rees. Orderly Sergeant until 17th inst. Sgt. Longmire. Note. Greatcoats (or raincoats) are not to be carried by guards in future except in bad weather.

Remanded.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was remanded on a charge of being in unlawful possession of 62 lbs. of prepared opium.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

REMARKABLE EXPLOIT BY INDIAN TROOPS.

A SURPRISE FOR THE GERMANS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

July 10, 3.00 p.m.
Reuter has received information of a remarkable exploit by Indian troops. A hundred men from the Pathan Infantry, under a native officer, were captured by the Germans in Flanders and were sent to Constantinople in the hope that they would join the Turks. They somehow escaped, and, after a march of four months, reached Cabul safely, where they were well received. After resting they will rejoin their regiment in India.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

MATHEMATICAL FORMULA WANTED.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir:—A simple arithmetical formula is "multiply the higher number by half of itself and add half of itself" eg. 250 by 125 equals 31,250, plus 125, equals 31,375.

I'd like to have the \$7 which would be left after reckoning your way. Yours etc.,

X.
Hongkong, July 10.

Sir:—The formula "G" requires the formula for summing an Arithmetic Progression and is

$$S = \frac{N}{2} \{2a + (N-1)d\} \quad (1)$$

Where "S" equals the required sum; "N," the number of terms; "A," the first term; and "D," the difference between any number and the succeeding one.

When the natural numbers are to be summed it is the easiest possible case and "N," simply becomes the last number and "A" equals 1, which simplifies the formula to $N(N+1)$

(2)
e.g. the sum of the natural numbers up to 200 i.e. 1—200 equals 20,100

And the sum of the Nos. from 251 to 399 would be using formula No. (1)

$$\frac{149}{2} \{2 \text{ by } 251 \text{ plus } 139 \text{ by } 1\}$$

plus 70 by 641 equals 44,870.

Or in "G" fashion the sum of Nos. from 1—399

equals 390 by 391 equals 76,245

and... 1—250 equals 31,375

By subtraction the sum of Nos. from 251—399 plus 44,870

Incidentally your formula (N plus 1) $\frac{N}{2}$ must be a misprint,

to put it kindly, for by that the Nos. 1—200 would give 201,100, i.e. 201 to the 100th power the answer your valuable paper has not room for, as it would read 2089 and 227 ciphers.

Yours etc., Coming.
Hongkong, July 10.

WEST RIVER FUND.

Sir:—I am prepared to receive subscriptions for this fund to relieve sufferers from the unprecedented flood which has overtaken them. Men, women & children are starving, as they have lost their all. All sums will be placed to the credit of this fund with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China Ltd. and handed over to any authorised Committee to deal with same.

My subscription thereto will be \$100.— Yours etc.,

H. PLAYFAIR.
Hongkong, July 12, 1915.

KITCHENER'S ARMY.

Hongkong Constables for the Front.

The European constables going from the Hongkong Police Force to the front are as here mentioned:—L. S. 41, Spillet; A. L. S. 23, Wakeford; A. L. S. 64, Phillips; A. L. S. 103, Earnett; P. C. 29, Lefevre; P. C. 75, Baker; P. C. 80, Munro; P. C. 124, Dray; P. C. 125, Wilson; P. C. 133, Shattam; P. C. 110, Kelly and P. C. 128, Bloor. The date of departure has not definitely been fixed.

GIFTS OF CLOTHES.

Sent by Ladies of Union Church.

The following letter says the Union Church Record has been received from M. J. Navaux of the Belgian Relief Fund by Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, who kindly saw to the shipping and insurance of the goods referred to:—

Dear Sir, Your kind letter of the 10th March has been handed to me by His Excellency the Belgian Minister, for attention, and I have much pleasure in acknowledging the generous gift of clothing which you have kindly sent on behalf of the Ladies of the Union Church of Hongkong, for distressed Belgians.

I am delighted to receive this splendid contribution to the fund, and I am sure the many useful garments will be much appreciated and prove of great service to the recipients. May I ask you to be good enough to extend my sincere and heartfelt thanks to the kind donors who have so generously contributed the gifts? I cannot thank these kind friends enough for the valuable assistance which they have rendered to me in my relief work.

I would also ask you to convey my thanks to the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., who, I understand, have conveyed the goods free of charge.

Again thanking you,
Yours very faithfully,
J. NAVAUX.

Well-known Clergyman's Death.

The death has occurred, under tragic circumstances, of the Rev. George Grey Wilkinson, priest in ordinary to His Majesty the King, a son of the late Bishop Wilkinson. He was in charge of a battalion of Cadets and marched with them from the Horse Guards' Parade and through the grounds of Buckingham Palace, where they were passed under review by the King. After they had marched past His Majesty, Mr. Wilkinson complained of feeling unwell, but insisted on continuing. On reaching Hyde Park Corner he collapsed, and on being taken into St. George's Hospital, was found to have passed away. Death is believed to have been due to heart failure.

"THE SHIRKERS' OWN."

What Globe Readers Think of "No-Conscription."

Considerable interest has been aroused by the *Globe* comments on the No-Conscription Fellowship and other associations of persons who proclaim their conscientious objections to military service and seek to induce others to join them. We quote below extracts from some of the many letters we have received on the subject:—

It is difficult to imagine a more contemptible society than the "No-Conscription Fellowship." You have well christened it "The Shirkers' Own." What kind of consciences can these men have that permit others to die fighting for their very existence but will not raise a finger to help! It is devoutly to be hoped that very shortly the keeping of these ignoble consciences will be in the hands of the Government—"The Father of a Soldier," Cathcart-road, S. W.

Take Part or Clear Out.
If members of the No-Conscription Fellowship so ardently desire us to respect their conscientious scruples and not condemn them as cowards and shirkers, what right have they to remain here and willingly accept the protection of the armed forces of our Army and Navy? To be consistent and honest, should they not at once clear out and go to some country which is not at war, or, better still found a colony in one of the many quarters of the globe where by a little hard work they could soon live in peace and comfort, though without many of the advantages they now enjoy in Old England, whose brave sons are laying down their lives for the safety of these people as much as for the rest of us?—Mr. R. P. Whittingham, Hove.

A "Saturday" Christian.

In regard to your Note on "The Shirkers' Own," permit me to say that, as a firm believer in the Tolstoyan form of Christianity, I absolutely decline to imbrue myself in German blood. I intend to be shot dead first either by the British or Germans. If Christianity had possessed the moral courage long ago to carry out its actuality the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount we should never have seen any British, German, French, or Russian Empires, the outcome of pure naked brute force, and the complete negation of the precepts of Christ. Co-existing empires must breed national jealousies. But what can one expect from a so-called Christianity that, under one frivolous pretext or another, will not keep the very day God Himself "hallowed and blessed" as the Sabbath, the seventh day—viz., Saturday. As a Sabbath (Saturday) keeping Christian of many years I am not interested in fighting, even for such an Imperial race of Sabbath-breakers as the British.—A. G. Morke, Old Ford, E.

Benefiting by Sacrifice.

In reference to the letter in your columns from Mr. Clifford Allen, chairman of the "No-Conscription Fellowship," it is difficult for the ordinary person to understand the "conscience" of persons who, while objecting to fighting in the defence of their country, are ready to benefit by the self-sacrifice of others. These persons, surely, can have no conscientious scruples in "tending the wounded and alleviating the sufferings of those who are saving the "conscientious" from the horrors which an invasion would entail. There is no sign, however, that these conscientious persons are doing anything of the sort. The few "conscientious" which remain in the district which I know are engaged in making money out of the soldiers who are going to the front, some are busy selling provisions to them and others are making their fortunes by catering for the troops in various manners. The "unconscientious" soldiers who are freely risking their lives for this sort of person will not be impressed by your correspondent's letter: If the public shall have an opportunity of seeing any self-sacrifice on the part of the "conscientious" in their giving up their time and money to the alleviation of the miseries caused by war, then, and not till then, will the word "conscience" be used in its proper significance.—A. W. G., Newbury, Berks.

ALARMIST NONSENSE.

Jingoism Plea for Militarism.

Though a very small the jingoists are a very active minority in American life. Wars may come and wars may go, but they go on forever. Not all of them are designing self-interested agents of military industries, or persons seeking to embroil the country in foreign conflicts in order to advance the position of certain belligerents; some are as sincere as any who ever devoted their fanaticism to a mistaken cause.

And the most dangerous are those carried away by an emergency of the moment. Men like Hobson are comparatively harmless for their eternal lamentations as to our alleged unpreparedness and their chronic fondness for alarmist misstatements come to be recognised as manifestations of the militarist mania.

Nor is there much to be feared from the better because more intelligent type of alarmist as represented by Hudson Maxim. We know that Maxim is a scientist particularly well qualified to speak upon the subject of explosives, but we see the difference between the chemist and the strategist, and make allowances for the military enthusiasm of a man long engaged in the task of devising new methods of warfare.

The most menacing forms of jingoism are the inflammatory comments accompanying or occasioned by sensational news items and the recent trick of using fiction as an appeal in behalf of militarism.

J. Bernard Walker of New York has just written a novel dealing with the sequel to the European war and endeavouring to show that America will be invaded by Germany and be unable to put up an effective resistance. The writer has a forcible style and primed with most, though not all, the details of the two armies and navies he has a manner which may convince quite a number that he is right.

According to this romantic prophet, a treaty will be signed at Geneva by the peace plenipotentiaries of thirteen belligerents. Germany is represented as a loser and as compelled to pay a heavy indemnity, but despite this, she recovers with lightning rapidity and is soon on her way to attack the United States and "that most magnificent bluff in all history, and so far the most successful," the Monroe doctrine.

There is no need to follow the story through all the details culminating in a German officer riding up Broadway in a taxicab to the City Hall and demanding five billion dollars as an alternative to the bombardment of New York city. The United States chief of staff confers with the President and suggests that the Government pay the indemnity and "write it off on the national ledger as the cost of being taught the great national duty of military preparedness."

That is the last sentence and the moral of the book. It is purely fiction, but for that very reason dangerous. A hundred will read a novel where only half a dozen may read a seriously reasoned criticism of the novelist's woeful disregard of the facts.

This writer never stops to consider the unanswerable arguments of General Goethals and others, that no navy can afford to pit itself against a well-fortified city; that guns mounted on shore are more than a match for the same size guns on the deck of a battleship, and that submarines are more than equal to taking care of foreign transports if an attempt is made to land an invading force at points distant from fortifications.

He also fails to take into account the fact that America has an enormous supply of the raw material of armies and that it is not so very raw. Our people know more of life in the open than those of European countries, and a gun is a curiosity when put into the hands of the average American.

There are other absurdities in this campaign romance, but the exposure of those already cited should serve the turn. *Exchange.*

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 5.)

BOMBARDMENT OF ARRAS CONTINUES.

July 9, 5.55 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the bombardment of Arras continues.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS AND AMMUNITION.

July 9, 5.55 p.m.
 A Paris communique reports: We captured more ground at Bois le Pretre. The Germans last night resumed the offensive on a front of 350 yards, bombarding with aerial torpedoes and throwing liquid fire. They gained a footing in our first line, but were immediately thrown out by a counter-attack.
 The French made marked success in the Vosges. After driving out the enemy from a part of our old works we carried all the German defensive works for 700 yards on a front of 600, and captured 19 officers, including a battalion commander, and 760 unwounded men belonging to seven different battalions. The French ambulances picked up numbers of German wounded. We also took a field gun, several machine guns and bomb throwers, and a great quantity of ammunition.
 The enemy at dawn violently bombarded the lost positions.

A COMPARATIVELY QUIET DAY.

July 10, 1.10 a.m.
 A Paris communique states the day was comparatively quiet. There was no infantry action. The enemy continued to bombard Arras with heavy guns. Elsewhere there were lively artillery actions.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

July 10, 6.20 a.m.
 A Rome communique mentions that the Austrian attacks at various points on the front have been repulsed.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

July 9, 7.55 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria states that Governor Seitz intimated that he would surrender at two in the morning.

3370 OFFICERS AND MEN SURRENDER.

Later, 4.54 a.m.
 A message from Pretoria states that the German force which surrendered in South West Africa consisted of 204 officers, and 3166 men. There were 37 field guns and 22 machine guns.

GENERAL BOTHA'S GREAT TRIUMPH.

Later, 7.50 p.m.
 General Botha's great triumph, after immense fatigues and privations, is hailed with the utmost satisfaction. The Germans were completely out-generalled, outmanoeuvred and outwitted.

A NOTABLE CONFERENCE.

July 10, 10 p.m.
 The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Asquith, Lord Crewe, Earl Kitchener, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and General Sir John French conferred at Calais with MM. Viviani, Delcasse, Millerand, Andeganeur, Thomas, and General Joffre.

FIGHTING AT LAHEJ.

July 9, 11.10 p.m.
 The Press Bureau reports that several thousand Turks with 20 guns, and a large number of Arabs, attacked, on the 4th inst., a small British force at Lahej, Aden hinterland, which maintained its position until night, when part of Lahej was ablaze.
 The column marching to Lahej to reinforce the British troops was delayed by water difficulties and the heavy going. Therefore it was decided that the force at Lahej should retire. The retirement was most successfully carried out on the morning of the 5th, and joined the column. As the latter was suffering from heat and shortage of water, and the desertion of the Arab transport followers, it was decided that the whole force should fall back on Aden. The enemy did not attempt to follow.
 Our losses included three British officers wounded. A Turkish major and 13 Turks were taken prisoners.

GENERAL SIR J. FRENCH'S REPORT.

July 9, 11.15 p.m.
 General Sir John French reports that since the 6th inst. the enemy made repeated attempts to retake the lost trenches north of Xpres, but all counter-attacks were stopped by the successful co-operation of our, and the French, artillery.
 In the morning, after a bombing duel lasting two days and two nights, the enemy fell back on the canal, enabling us to extend our gains. We captured a machine gun and three trench mortars. The enemy's losses were severe, particularly in the attempted counter-attacks.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

A BOMB THROWN AT THE SULTAN.

July 10, 1.10 a.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Alexandria states that when the Sultan was going to prayers in the morning, a bomb was thrown out of a window and fell at the feet of the horses, but did not explode; the criminal escaped.
 The Sultan performed his devotions and went for his usual drive in the afternoon.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA'S NOTE.

July 10, 6.50 a.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Germany's reply, to America's Lusitania Note has been issued. Germany reiterates that submarine warfare was necessitated by the enemy's disregard of international law in paralysing the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals.
 If the Lusitania had been spared, thousands of cases of ammunition would have reached the enemy, and thousands of German mothers and children would thus have been deprived of their supporters.

It expresses surprise at such a powerful liner sinking so quickly, and asserts that this was due to the explosives aboard.
 It is proposed not to attack American steamers if they bear distinguishing marks, and notice is given of their sailing. Also to allow a certain number of neutral ships to take American passengers under the American flag.
 If America is unable to obtain enough neutral passenger steamers, Germany is disposed not to object to America bringing, under the American flag, four of the enemy's passenger steamers, which are promised safe passage under the same conditions as American liners.
 The reply concludes by thanking President Wilson for the promise to transmit the German proposals to Great Britain, especially as the proposals will involve a change of warfare at sea. Germany is always pleased to use the good services of the President, and hopes his efforts will lead to an agreement both in the present case and in the great object of securing the freedom of the sea.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

July 10, 6.20 a.m.
 A Petrograd communique states:—Our offensive is extending over the whole region south of Lublin. The enemy continues to retreat and is vainly attempting to hold us. We have up to now taken over 15,000 prisoners.

AN AUSTRALIAN MINISTER OF MARINE CREATED.

July 9, 1.40
 Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports, that in the House of Representatives, the Hon. Mr. Fisher announced the creation of a Minister of Marine to assist the Minister of Defence. Also, the introduction of a National Register Bill and the appointment of a non-party committee, including two representatives of each State, to whom questions relating to the war will be referred by the Commonwealth.

RUSSIANS BADLY MAUL THE ENEMY.

July 9, 1.40 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the front, on which the battle south of Lublin is proceeding, is practically identical with that from which the Austrian invasion was driven back at the commencement of the war. It begins at Jozefow on the Vistula, 25 miles due south of the fortress of Ivangorod, passes six miles north of Krasnik, and bends southward along the valley of the Bug to the headquarters on the Zolotalipa or Golden Limetree River, 16 miles.
 This front between Jozefow and Urzandova constitutes an admirable Russian defensive. The position is in a broken, wooded and mountainous country. The Russians have now the advantage of the railways and are fighting with their backs to Ivangorod and the Dnestrovsk fortified line, while their adversaries are without railways and the country in their rear is now a roadless desert.
 The immediate object of the invaders is to seize Chelm and Lublin. The Ivangorod railway was their centre, and the out-marching wings in their anxiety to reach the railways, formed a deep salient which was badly mauled by the Russian counter-attacks.

ANOTHER WILSON LINER TORPEDOED.

July 9, 7.50 p.m.
 The Wilson liner Guido, bound from Hull to Archangel, was torpedoed and sunk, to the north of Scotland. The crew was saved.

THE NEW WAR LOAN.

July 9, 7.50 p.m.
 Among the latest contributions to the new war loan are the London and County Bank for 20 millions, the London City and Midland and Lloyd's both for 21 millions, the National Bank of India one million besides half a million on behalf of customers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
 GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 13th July, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, A Large Consignment of Lace & Insertion (The above will be offered in such lots as will suit both wholesale and retail).
 On view from Monday, the 12th July.
 Terms:—Cash on delivery.
 GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK).

COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd., are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebattik or Sandakan. (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebattik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebattik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
 Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the whole of the business, stock-in-trade, furniture and fixtures of the Ming Chan (茗珍) Tea Shop carrying on business at No. 369 and also at the first floors of Nos. 367 and 371 Queen's Road West, have been sold to and taken over by the undersigned as the sole proprietor thereof as and from the 10th day of June, 1915, and the said business is now carried on under the style of Ming Chan Sing Kee (茗珍成記) and the former proprietors (or proprietor) have (or has) no concern whatever in the said business.
 Dated the 7th day of July, 1915.

LISIK YAN (李錫恩)

MING CHAN SING KEE.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET."

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,
 168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.
 (2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,
 91 Des Voeux Road, West.

Don't forget after the Show Supper and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDRA CAFE.
 Oper. 11. Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 13th July, 1915
 The Thrilling & Startling Drama
 in 2 parts, 2,000 feet long.
 "A CRIMINAL'S REPENTANCE"
 The Great Keystone Comic.
 in 2 parts, 2,000 feet long.
 In the Clutches of the Gang.

Friday, 16th July
 17th & 18th Episodes
 of the
 "Perils of Pauline."

See this Charming Young Actress in a Submarine.
 How will it all end, that is the?

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing SATURDAY, 10th July


the great exclusive drama

THE SECRET OF THE MYSTERIOUS "X"

in 8 parts, length 10,000 feet

(Produced by The Dansk—Biograf Co.)

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 Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
 With Best attendance.

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CLEARANCE SALE

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30% discount for CASH

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Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915.

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